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POLITICAL OBSERVER LAUDS JOINT SOVIET APPEAL

AU221958 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA political observer Nencho Karanov) -- A call for political responsibility, for joint actions against the nuclear threat -- thus may be assessed the resolution of the commission on foreign affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. This document analyses the situation which has been brought about by the actions of the U.S. Government against the Soviet-American agreements for limitation of strategic arms. The resolution contains an appeal toward the members of the U.S. Congress, toward parliamentarists from other countries in the world, to do all they can to influence the U.S. Government in order that it observer the Soviet-American agreements SALT-1 and SALT-2, that it should withdraw from actions undermining the agreement for limitation of anti-missile armaments.

The debates in the commissions on foreign affairs of two chambers of the Soviet parliament were provided by the recent decision of the U.S. President that the U.S. shall cease to observe the agreements for limitation of strategic offensive arms, which has been concluded between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. It is well known that these actions of Washington caused serious alarm all over the owrld, as well as in the U.S. themselves. Even the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution appealing to the President to observe SALT-2. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, despite the fact that this resolution has not the force of a law it reflects the wide discontent in the Congress from the decision of the White House to elminate SALT-2. Influential circles among the West European allies the U.S. also have expressed their dissatisfaction.

There is a growing conviction that these actions of the U.S Government undermine the whole process of limitation and reduction of armaments and increase the dangerous international tension.

In this situation everybody's responsibility is growing, the responsibility of those who hold the power, of parliamentarists, of all people who feel responsible for the fate of mankind. A barrier should be raised before the dangerous ambitions of the U.S. to destroy the military-strategic parity, to reach military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Members of parliaments may give a special contribution of their own. That is why one may only greet the initiative of the Soviet MPs for organization, as soon as possible, of a businesslike meeting between members of the commissions on foreign affairs of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S R. and of the U.S. Congress, which should discuss the situation brought about by the threat hanging over the Soviet-American agreements for limitation of strategic armaments. Another theme which should also be discussed is the necessity of halting of all nuclear test.

These problems concern the interests of mankind. That is why the appeal to parliamentarists all over the world is timely, it is a call to all MPs to express categorically their will for avoiding of the threat hanging over the planet, to oblige their governments to lead active policy of peace, disarmament and settlement of disputes through negotiations.

AS far as the socialist countries are concerned, the top level session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Budapest in the beginning of this month, once again clearly and categorically expressed its support to the numerous Soviet initiatives for peace and turn toward disarmament, proposed new important ideas for security and confidence. These initiatives are our joint platform for concrete actions for elimination of nuclear war threat.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES PACT SUMMIT RESULTS

AU202050 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] At its 17 June session the BCP Central Committee discussed and adopted a report on the work of the Warsaw Pact Policital Consultative Committee conference, held on 10 and 11 June in Budapest. Full and unanimous approval was expressed for the work of the Bulgarian delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Peopie's Republic of Bulgaria.

The BCP Central Committee expressed great appreciation for the thorough analysis of the complicated and tense international situation, contained in the documents adopted at the Budapest conference, which represent a further development and specification of the important aspects of the former declaration, adopted at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The BCP Central Committee wholeheartedly supports the conclusions and the practical measures mapped out at the Budapest conference for the further consolidation of the political and defense alliance of the fraternal socialist countries in the interest of peace and security of the European Continent and throughout the world and for resolute resistance against the the forces of imperialism, in particular, as regards the imperialist circles in the United States, which neglect the will and aspirations of peoples to live in a world without weapons, in a world free of war.

The appeal, signed by the leaders of the delegations of the Warsaw Pact, to NATO and to all European countries, pertaining to the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, is a brilliant new confirmation of the peace-loving spirit, realism, and constructive character of socialist foreign policy, of the readiness of the fraternal countries to cooperate by all means for the preservation and intensification of political dialogue. The new peace initiatives of the allied socialist states represent an organic part of the further creative development of the program submitted by the socialist countries to halt the arms race, prevent nuclear disaster, establish a reliable system of universal security, and ensure constructive and mutually useful cooperation among states. These initiatives represent a comprehensive and all-around platform for joint practical actions aimed at achievement of the profoundly humanitarian goals that were pointed out at the Budapest conference.

The Budapest Central Committee once more confirmed the stand expressed by participants in the Budapest meeting that in the contemporary world there is no sensible alternative to the guarantee of the salvation and survival of human civilization except peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the full elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons, the foiling of the imperialist plans for "star wars," and the establishment of a lasting peace on earth and in outer space. This is why the BCP Central Committee unanimously and wholeheartedly supported the dynamic and constructive foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, their program for the full elimination of mass destruction weapons, the coordinated line of the Warsaw Pact members aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace, and at security on an equal basis for all peoples. The BCP Central Committee confirmed its profound conviction that the path leading towards these goals, which are of vital importance, is the gradual, stage-by-stage reduction of the military-strategic balance up to full and universal disarmament under strict international control.

The BCP Central Committee pointed out with particular gratification the comradely atmosphere, the constructive spirit of unity and cohesion, of sincere friendship, and of fruitful cooperation that characterized the work of the Budapest conference.

The BCP Central Committee evaluates the increasingly close cooperation among the fraternal Warsaw Pact members in the constant consolidation of their defense, their military-political alliance, in all sectors of their relations, as a guarantee for further successes in the peaceful advance of socialism, in implementing the historical projects mapped out at the party congresses in the interest of peace and constructive work, for the sake of the bright future of all mankind.

CPC GENERAL SECRETARY HU YAOBANG GREETS ZHIVKOV

AU111419 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] In flying over our country's territory Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, telegramed greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressing wishes for the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for the Bulgarian people's well-being.

PROGRESS IN RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE PRAISED

AU211820 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA commentator Rumen Popov) -- The official visit to Bulgaria of Zimbabwe's President Mr. Canaan Banana, confirmed once again the upgrade development of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. During their talks the two leaders assessed positively the mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic and techno-scientific sphere, and expressed the mutual desire for utilisation of all possibilities for further widening and deepening of the bilateral relations.

The significance of the visit of Zimbabwe's president lies not only in the outlining of the prospects for development of the bilateral cooperation but also in the fact that both sides have expressed identical or similar positions on the vital issues concerning the international situation. The two sides voiced their concern over the dangerous tension in the world due to the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles. The Republic of Zimbabwe expressed its support to the comprehensive initiatives of the socialist community for halting of arms race, above all the nuclear one, for liquidation of chemical and all other kinds of weapons for mass destruction, for prevention of armament in outer space.

The two leaders condemned resolutely the racist policy led by the Republic of South Africa and its aggressive actions against neighbouring countries. Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Canaan Banana expressed their support to the struggle of the peoples from the southern part of the African Continent for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Bulgaria and Zimbabwe stressed the great importance of the actions of the non-aligned countries in international aspect [as received] for strengthening of understanding and cooperation among the peoples. The forthcoming 8th conference of the government and state leaders of the non-aligned countries in Harare is a proof for the high prestige of the Republic of Zimbabwe on the international arena, it is a recognition of its consistent policy toward liquidation of the tension in the southern part of Africa, against apartheid and racial discrimination.

The visit of Zimbabwe's president to Bulgaria manifested the desire of the two countries to continue to develop their relations on a mutually advantageous basis, to contribute to the elimination of the danger from nuclear catastrophe, to the consolidation of peace and security on the planet.

ATANASOV HAILS SOVIET COOPERATION ON GAS PIPELINE

AU201724 Sofia BTA in English 1613 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA) -- The flame symbolizing the completion of the U.S.S.R-Bulgaria gas main was lit in the town of Elin Pelin, Sofia County, today. Attending the ceremony were Mr. Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, senior party officials and business executives. Also present at the opening was a Soviet delegation, headed by Mr. Viktor Chernomyrdin, the Soviet minister of the gas industry, who delivered a congratulatory address. He said that the U.S.S.R.-Bulgaria gas main is the last word in technology and will be of decisive importance for the intensification of the economy. The further promotion of Soviet-Bulgarian ties and cooperation, he said, got fresh impetus from the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP, which set new tasks for accelerated growth to the economies of the two countries.

For his part, Mr Georgi Atanasov said that this project is an offspring of the April general line of the Bulgarian Communist Party, a line that placed the national economy on a scientific basis and that gave scope to the country's industrialization. The Bulgarian specialists, builders and mounters, together with their Soviet colleagues, worked selflessly for the successful completion of the gas conduit on the territory of Bulgaria. The construction of the second stage of the project and the closing of the circuit, related to an increase in the import of natural gas, became possible as a result of Bulgaria's participation, together with other C.M.E.A. member states, in building the "Soyuz" gas pipe line from Orenburg to the western border of the U.S.S.R.

Now this country has a gas conduit on an up-to-date techno-scientific level, more than 1,400 km long and immensely important for the construction of the material-and-technical basis, for the successful building of the advanced socialist society in this country, Mr Georgi Atanasov pointed out. The utilization of the valuable raw material helps achieve high economic and social efficiency both in terms of raised labour productivity and an improved quality of output.

Mr Georgi Atanasov emphasized that Bulgaria's gasification is a fact as a result of the line of all-round cooperation and increasing closeness between the two countries and peoples, jointly worked out and consistently implemented by the BCP and the CPSU. The cooperation with and the help from the Soviet Union in building the gas main have more dimensions than one. They range from the design of the project to the training of Bulgarian specialists and workers, from its building and operation to the delivery of construction machines and technological equipment.

In conclusion, on behalf of the CC of the BCP and the government Mr Georgi Atanasov thanked the Bulgarian and the Soviet builders, mounters, specialists and workers who took part in the construction of the gas pipe line. Millions of cubic metres of gas round the clock come on the main running from Kharkov via Izmail and then through the territory of Romania to the industrial areas in northern and southern Bulgaria. The amount of gas arriving every two minutes is equivalent to 30 metric tons of fuel oil, and the conduit meets one fifth of this country's needs of petroleum products.

Bulgaria's gas supply system went under construction in 1969, when the first intergovernmental agreement was signed on the delivery of Soviet natural gas via Romania. So far the Bulgarian national economy has received more than 44,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, on which 53 enterprises are now running in metallurgy, heat generation, the chemical, cement and glass, ceramics, and other industries.

CHNOUPEK, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD210545 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today received Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslavakia in Cernin Palace in Prague. In the course of their cordial and friendly conversation, they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation and topical problems of present international developments.

CPCZ'S HERMAN, USSR ENVOY ADDRESS PEACE RALLY

LD222139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] A traditional peace rally and meeting of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was held today in the Gottwald Valley in Brno-Lisen. More than 100,000 citizens welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of its Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravian Regional party committee.

In his address to participants at the peace rally, Comrade Vladimir Herman said that working people of the South Moravian Region are ready to implement responsibly the conclusions of the 17th party congress for the benefit of strengthening the socialist present and life in peace. It is in our power to achieve more, he said, it is only necessary to utilize all the reserves, also to achieve a much higher quality of work, to manage and organize better, and to remove negative phenomena. He recalled the challenging targets of the program of social and economic development and stressed the need for accelerated introduction of results of science and technology into production and the need for a better orientation and utilization of people's initiative.

When speaking about the struggle for peace, he said that, although the United States and some of its allies do not hesitate to threaten military intervention and continue in feverish armament in their efforts to achieve world rule, we support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Comrade Vladimir Herman also recalled the appeal of Warsaw Pact states to members of the North Atlantic pact which supports the program of complete and general liquidation of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, and stressed that we must not relax in the effort for the preservation of peace.

Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, thanked the Czechoslovak working people for the strengthening of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. When speaking about the foreign peace policy of the Soviet Union, he said that it is necessary to fight against the war before it starts. This is why the Soviet Union has proposed a comprehensive program of liquidation of nuclear weapons up to the year 2000 and has been observing for approximately 1 year the moratorium on all nuclear tests.

A rich cultural program was available for the whole day for participants in the peace rally in Brno-Lisen today.

## 'SKEPTICISM' 'SUSPICION' GREET REAGAN SPEECH

LD201836 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] President Ronald Reagan made a speech to the graduates of Glassboro High School. In an optimistic-sounding speech, he welcomed the new Soviet disarmament proposals as the beginning of serious efforts to limit nuclear arsenals. The U.S. press today comments on these words with considerable skepticism and points out that it could be just a new maneuver made under pressure of continually stronger opposition to the decision not to uphold the SALT II agreement. At the same time, some commentaries express suspicion that the U.S. Government may only want to blunt the cutting edge of congressional protests. Agencies point out that now it is up to the White House to show by deeds, not words, how seriously it means its efforts to limit nuclear arament.

## HUSAK CONFERS WITH NEW SLOVAK OFFICIALS

LD210650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received at Prague Castle the newly elected Presidium of the Slovak National Council headed by its chairman, Villiam Salgovic and the new Slovak Government, led by Peter Colotka, its chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member.

Peter Colotka and Viliam Salgovic spoke on behalf of the representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic. They assured Gustav Husak that the deputies of the Slovak National Council and the members of the Sovak Government are fully aware of their responsibility for the implementation of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They emphasized that the Slovak people identify with and actively support the line of the congress since they are aware that it expresses the vital needs and interests of the Czechoslovak peoples, our nations, and nationalities.

In the interest of reinforcing the Czechoslovak federation, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government would closely cooperate with the Federal Assembly, Federal Government, the Czech National Council, and the Czech Government and strive for furthering the unity of the Czech and Slovak peoples and the other nationalities, and reinforce the unified economy of Czechoslovakia.

Comrades Peter Colotka and Viliam Salgovic went on to say that in the struggle for the quality of production, for more courageous application of the results of science and technology in practice, and for improving management and reinforcing order and discipline in all sectors will be at the center of attention of the supreme Slovak state bodies. More exacting demands would have to be applied also for the work of the top bodies of the Republic, and new ways of tackling problems that brake our progress will have to be sought.

They emphasized that further improvement of the work of the Slovak National Council, and of the Slovak government and of national committees, linked with the development of general initiative of the people and expanding their participation in management and administration, is of great importance for the implementation of our goals. Slovak bodies would stress in particular that national committees make full use of the authority entrusted to them in the comprehensive economic, social, and cultural development of relevant territorial parts. They expressed a conviction that a successful implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the Slovak Socialist Republic would contribute to the further flourishing of Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, congratulated the representatives of the national bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic on their election and appointments to important state and government offices. He also expressed thanks for the positive results achieved by the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government in the past period. The account of our work, as we assessed it at 17th CPCZ Congress, should that Czechoslovakia made an important improvement in all spheres. As a consequence, the economic potential of Slovakia in the framework of a united CSSR has also considerably strengthened, and the substantial differences in the conditions of economic, social, and cultural life of our peoples and individual areas of our state have been evened out. It can be justifiably said that with the efficient help of the Czech work class and intelligentsia, in the historically short period of socialist construction, Slovakia became an advanced part of the CSSR. This is convincing proof of correctness of the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state on the issue of nationalities.

The results achieved in the social and economic development of Slovakia create not only a firm base for its further flourishment but at the same time they contribute toward the overall reinforcement of internal unity and of the international position of Czechoslovakia. They are also a good prerequisite for enabling Slovakia to contribute ever more to the qualitative development and reinforcement of the dynamic, unified Czechoslovak economy and the overall advancement of society.

The key issue for successful development of our society in the current stage is to accelerate the social-economic development through intensification, said Gustav Husak. In this effort we put foremost emphasis on the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Programme of Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the USSR. Their implementation, like the implementation of the agreed programs with the other CEMA countries, is a new step in the socialist economic integration and requires the active and responsible approach of the entire managerial and economic sphere.

The struggle for accelerating social-economic development requires new approaches to the fulfillment of the tasks in all sectors. Now the important thing is to thoroughly implement this line everywhere through concrete deeds. The governments and the ministries must concentrate in their work more on conceptual solution of the crucial tasks and problems, to control and organize the fulfillment of adopted resolutions with greater exactness, make the structure of administration systems of state and economic bodies simpler, promote the limitation of useless directions and rules -- or, to put it simply -- to implement their constitutional role in a more effective way.

Of particular importance is to secure the unified proceeding of the federal and the national governments and their mutual close and active cooperation. It is continuously important to improve the style of work of the state administration system, its conceptual, organizational and control work, to purify all levels of administration from the elements of bureaucracy and narrow-mindedness in seeing one area only without taking the entire national economy into consideration.

We must demand from the ministries great state and working discipline -- in both the ministries themselves and their subordinate bodies. It is necessary to create a demanding work atmosphere in all areas and promote habits that had been useful in the extensive development of the economy.

Gustav Husak went on to point out the need for improving control and initiative work of the Slovak National Council in relation to executive bodies and generally develop the daily political work of deputies of all representatives bodies between citizens. In this connection, he emphasized the great responsibility of the national committees for the comprehensive development of their areas and for the care for the satified life of the people. In the entire activity of the national committees, he said, it is necessary to link local needs with society-wide interests and to have a sensitive approach to problems and proposals of the working people.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished the deputies of the Slovak National Council and the members of the Slovak government all the best and assured them of the full support of the highest party and state bodies of the CSSR in their responsible work for the welfare of the people and the flourishment of our state.

Then Comrade Gustav Husak entered into a cordial debate with the representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

INDRA CALLS DISSIDENTS 'IRKSOME WEEDS'

AU161823 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 86 p 2

[Speech by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR National Assembly, at the first joint meeting of the two chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 13 June]

[Excerpts] By electing functionaries you have supported the proposals of the Central Committees of the CPCZ and of the National Front, and thus this act has also become the symbol of the political unity of all deputies regardless of their political affiliation and, of course, of the unity of the meeting, unity in the spirit of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front. We view your unanimity as a promise to help us in our work and, where necessary, not to avoid criticizing our mistakes and shortcomings. We -- all of us together -- must see to it that the Federal Assembly and all its agencies really work, and that we do not tolerate formalism and superficiality in their activity.

The main yardstick of all the laws discussed can only be the support for progressive thinking and behavior, and for combating everything that slows us down on our way. With corresponding laws we will create conditions for asserting socialist entrepreneurship, we will stimulate the implementation of the lofty plans of socialist economic integration, particularly the direct international cooperation of scientific-production associations and enterprises. We also consider it our duty to take part in dismantling various bureaucratic barriers piled up by an uncontrollable quantity of -- often -- useless regulations and other directives.

The resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the will of our electorate oblige us also to perfect systematically the control activity of the state's and the national economy's executive agencies. An exceptional advantage of socialist democracy is that the legislative and executive agencies abide by identical policy; they have identical aims. Of course, comradely cooperation must never be perceived as reducing exactingness; nobody must regard cooperation with parliament as "wasted time." This fully applies also to the -- legally determined -- mandatory attendance of comrade-ministers at meetings of the appurtenant committees of the chambers.

To put it concisely: The legislative and control activity of The Federal Assembly is to serve the all-round development of society, strengthening the socialist state, and assuring civic rights. The Constitution and the laws also oblige us to see to it that the guaranteed broad civic rights are always unconditionally connected with the fulfillment of civic duties. Of course, those who are loggerheads with civic and work discipline, who violate valid laws, or are abroad and often in foreign employ defaming their own country, cannot -- by referring to socialist democracy -- claim the right to take part in running society. Together with the government and other agencies, we face the task of figuring out how to protect society against the irksome weeds of often punished recidivists.

## CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ENERGY CONSERVATION

AU181642 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Saving Energy at Every Step"]

[Excerpts] The fuel and energy consumption per unit of national income in the CSSR is about one-third higher than in other industrially advanced countries. This is a fact that must rouse us to adopt effective corrective measures. The Seventh 5-Year Plan provided or energy and fuel savings of 12.2 million metric tons of specific fuel. This target was exceeded by more than 15 percent. This shows, among other things, that there exist many possibilities for additional savings. In discussing the basic targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan last fall, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium therefore decided to raise the contribution of state target program No. 02 [concerning fuel and energy conservation] by 10 percent. A few days ago, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium again dealt with this issue and approved the conclusions adopted by the CSSR Government in its resolution No. 112 of 24 April this year. The main goal of that resolution is to achieve, by 1990, fuel and power savings of 15.4 million metric tons of specific fuel, compared with the level of consumption in 1985.

But even the accelerated speed of reducing the consumption of fuels and energy that is laid down in state target program No. 02 for the Eighth 5-Year Plan does not yet express our objective possibilities and hidden potentials. The set level of savings must therefore be regarded as the miminum level and efforts must be exerted to exceed it. In spite of this, not all agencies charged with ensuring energy savings have yet reported how they intend to achieve them. From this it follows logically that a greater degree of discipline and a carefully considered and plan-based approach must be introduced into the implementation of the state target program No. 02.

To tighten discipline in this respect, the CSSR Government has ruled that all specific actions ensuring fuel and energy savings must be projected into the economic plan for this year and that in capital investment and supplier-user reactions priority must be given to safeguarding the implementation of projects arising from state target progrm No. 02. The chairman of the State Planning Commission has been instructed to compile a list of all investment rationalization projects within the framework of state target program No. 02 that have budgetary costs of over Kcs10 million, and to include them in the appropriate draft executive plans of national economic development.

In addition to state target program No. 02, fuel and energy savings must also be ensured by other means, outside the program's framework. This concerns, in particular, structural changes in favor of less energy-intensive types of production, raising the technological standard and quality of products, reducing the material-intensiveness of production, introducing less energy-intensive technological processes, and asserting the thrifty and economical handling of all types of fuels, energy, and raw and industrial materials.

AXEN OF RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD210540 East Berlin ADN Internationl Service in German 1746 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Three days of discussions by the GDR International Friendship League with the presidents and secretaries general of national societies for friendship with the GDR began in Berlin on 20 June. Horst Brasch, secretary general and first vice president of the league, welcomed guests for 68 countries and all continents to the opening.

Gerald Goetting, president of the International Friendship League, thanked those taking part in the gathering for their valuable work in the interest of peace, their tireles work to promote friendship and cooperation. "Jointly we are countering the policy of confrontation through our efforts to achieve understanding and trust," he said. The current international situation calls for a new way of thinking, he said.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, referred to the results of the Budapest meeting. Especially at a time of aggravated tensions, he said, the socialist states are taking the initaiative in order to give peace yet another chance. In the struggle for peace there is no time to spare. Attacks on the spirit and the agreements of the Geneva summit meeting will not be accepted.

There is clear proof, Hermann Axen noted, that the socialist countries, in their disarmament efforts, give no wide provisions to any of the types of weapon, including conventional arms. From space to conventional weapons there is a complete, coherent, realistic program for arms limitation and disarmament, he emphasized. In their appeal the Warsaw Pact states are considering the proposals and ideas of many sates and various social forces, for instance the parties of the Socialist International and the six heads of state and government from continents, as well as the wishes of the nonaligned states. The speaker pointed out that the arms buildup in the conventional weapon sector is proceeding unhampered at present. Their force of destruction is approaching that of mass destruction weapons. "Therefore," the speaker conculded, "the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe world be an extremely important practical disarmament step. It would help to reduce military confrontation in Europe."

The Budapest meeting has shown, Hermann Axen emphasized, that socialism is increasing its efforts at safeguarding peace. The call is loud and clear: We must not place the fate of peace and mankind in the hands of the forces of militarism.

MITTAG SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU161642 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [13 June] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk V.N. Ladygin, head of the consulting group for economic issues of the Liaison with Communists and Workers Parties of the Socialist Countries Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the friendly meeting, Guenter Mittag discussed experiences and results in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the field of economic and social policy, in particular the economic strategy of the SED with a view to the year 2000.

Proceeding from the agreements concluded between the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR will be further deepened for mutual advantage. To this end, new forms will be developed aiming at further increasing the efficiency of cooperation.

HONECKER HONORS 'FALLEN SOVIET HEROES' 22 JUN

LD221145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 22 Jun (ADN) -- The party and state leadership of the GDR on Sunday honored the millions of Soviet people who gave their lives in the liberation from Hitler fascism by laying wreaths at the Monument for the Fallen Soviet Heroes in Berlin-Treptow. On the 45th anniversary of the attack by Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, together with other members of the party and state leadership, representatives of the USSR in the GDR, and thousands of workers from Berlin, remembered the fallen soldiers of the Red Army at this place of rich traditions.

STOPH GREETS CSSR'S STROUGAL ON REELECTION

AU181713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed most cordial congratulations to Lubomir Strougal on his renewed appointment as CSSR premier.

GEOLOGY MINISTER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

AU181709 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] A delegation under the leadership of Zhu Xun, PRC minister of geology and mineral raw materials, is paying a visit of several days to the GDR at the invitation of Dr Manfred Bochmann, GDR minister of geology. Problems related to further deepening cooperation are bring discussed at the joint consultations. During its stay, the PRC delegation is visiting combines and scientific geological institutions. Experiences acccumulated in the planning and management of the raw materials economy and in the intensified use of the potential of mineral resources are of particular interest.

Protocol Signed

LD202335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- A protocol on cooperation in geology and mineral raw materials was signed on Friday by Dr Manfred Bochmann, GDR minister for geology, and Zhu Xun, PRC minister for geology and mineral raw materials. Together with the document, signed at the end of a GDR visit by Zhu Xun which lasted several days, a working program for the years 1986 to 1988 was agreed.

FISCHER TOAST AT DINNER FOR EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

AU191110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 pp 4-5

[Toast by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, at dinner for Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at dinner in the Unter den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 16 June]

[Text] Mr Foreign Minister, Dear Mrs 'Abd al-Majid, dear guests, dear friends!

It is 1 and 1/2 years ago that I was able to pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt as your guest. My entourage and I were impressed by the direct contact with the Egypt of today and at the same time by one of mankind's most ancient cultures, as well as by the cordial hospitality granted to us. I am all the more pleased that you, your wife, and the prominent figures accompanying you are now our guests.

I am convinced that your official visit will be another important step toward expanding mutually advantageous relations between our countries.

I am able to note with satisfaction that our joint efforts for fruitful cooperation are based on the solid foundation of a long-standing tradition of friendly relations between our peoples. The course of our talks so far strengthens me in the conviction that both sides want to further expand the relations to the benefit of their peoples. As we both were able to note, there are numerous possibilities in the fields of politics, economic affairs, culture, and education, as well as between social organizations and institutions; as examples I mention only sports and trade unions. We will utilize them with circumspection.

I am firmly convinced that in a time when the international situation has been dangerously aggravated and the whole of mankind faces dangers that threaten its existence due to their nuclear dimension, the conscientious cultivation of such relations is particularly important.

Nearly every day we must see how an unscrupulous policy of confrontation in diverse regions of the world -- in southern Africa, Central America, as well as in the Middle East -- undermines world peace.

Today, adherence to the motto "If you want peace, prepare for war" of Roman rulers and, according to which, rulers addicted to conquering have acted for 2 milleniums, would be disastrous for the fate of the entire human civilization. In the nuclear age the slogan can only be: He who wants peace, must not arm for war. Security is not achieved against each other but only with each other. The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, stressed at the 11th SED Congress, this requires us to approach things in a new way and to find new forms and methods in the relations between the diverse social systems, states and regions. What has become known as "spirit of Geneva" is reflected in the resolutions of the recently concluded Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The hope for a world without wars, without arms, and without force, a world in which all peoples may freely decide about their development and their way of living is based on their implementation. We all share the responsibility to ensure that these hopes will come true. We know that the Arab Republic of Egypt, in view of the dangerous trends in the international development, shares the concern of all to whom peace of their country and world peace is dear.

In a noteworthy address in September 1985, Mr Minister, you declared that "a nuclear catastrophe will not differentiate between nuclear and non-nuclear states, for international security is indivisible."

As a consequence, your country works in the United Nations and other international bodies in this spirit. Also here we see important fields of constructive cooperation between our states.

As you know, the GDR, as a state at the borderline between two opposed political, economic, and military alliance systems, is particularly interested in ensuring that the increase of the danger of war, which was urgently referred to in the communique of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Budapest, is reversed and that international development is again brought back to the calculable tracks of detente.

It is not the goodwill or the corresponding deeds which the socialist states are lacking; they have used the International Year of Peace called by the United Nations again to propose concrete programs of disarmament that do not omit any kind of weapon and the reliably controlled implementation of which would not only ban immediately lethal dangers for mankind, but would at the same time release enormous resources for solving the global problems of mankind. All forces aware of their responsibility in East, West, North, and South should regard it as their noblest task to work to rapidly achieve these aims.

We highly assess the activities of the Nonaligned Movement. The work for peace of this movement, of which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a founding member, strengthens us in the certainty that through the joint action of all peace-loving forces in the world reason and thus life will finally triumph.

Mr Minister, knowing about the indivisibility of international security and peace, the GDR watches with concern the increase of tensions in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean area as a result of imperialist policy of agression, interference and threats against Libya, Tunisia, the PLO, and Syria. Again and again the fact that world peace cannot be secured without a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East has been proved.

Proceeding from this conviction, the GDR supports the proposal to convene an international Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations in which all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate.

Allow me, dear guests, to ask you to raise your glasses to:

-- Peace in the world;

-- The further deepening of the fruitful cooperation between our peoples and states as well as;

-- Your well-being, dear friend, and the well-being of your wife and all members of your entourage.

## 'Abd al-Majid Replies

LD162112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahman Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, spoke in favor of further flourishing cooperation between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt in Berlin this evening. At a banquet given by Oskar Fischer in honor of his guest, both sides stressed that the official visit is a further weighty step toward the expansion of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

The banquet in the Unter Den Linden palace was attended by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other persons from social life in the GDR.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer noted with satisfaction that the common efforts for a fruitful life together are based on the solid foundations of a long-standing tradition of friendly relations between the two peoples.

Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said in his reply that both states are united "by the striving for international security and world peace, and for maintenance of the principles of the UN Charter, and by the commitment to the wellbeing of man and by the striving for dismantling the centers of tension in the world on the basis of legality and justice." These principles form the firm foundation necessary for further flourishing cooperation between the two friendly peoples. The message of friendship and appreciation from the people and the government of his country to the people and Government of the GDR is linked with signs of the growth and flourishing of these relations. There are still far-reaching prospects "for further advancing cooperation between the two countries in the most varied areas in the interest of our peoples and as a contribution toward an improvement of the international situation." The foreign minister expressed his country's hope that cooperation with the GDR will develop further in the area of industrialization, for example, but also in the areas of cultural, scientific-technological and sporting exchanges.

Dealing with his country's attitude to the situation in the Near East, the politician said the Palestine issue is the nub of the Arab-Israeli dispute. A just and durable solution in the region can be achieved only through recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right of all states in the region to exist and their right to a life in peace, in accordance with international law. An international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all states concerned and the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, at which the principles for a solution to the conflict would be discussed, is the best path toward the attainment of this goal.

The Egyptian foreign minister advocated the ending of bloodshed in the Lebanon and the country's independence and territorial integrity. He also demanded that the destructive war between Iran and Iraq should be ended. Egypt rejects terrorism and condemns it in all its forms. The best way to combat it, however, is in ascertaining its causes and motivations, in order to exterminate this phenomenon by the roots and to provide justice for all those who are robbed of their basic rights, and thus security and stability for the international community as a whole.

DINNER HELD FOR NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT 17 JUN

Krenz Speaks

LD172259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, vice president of the Republic of Nicaragua, spoke this evening in favor of the solution of conflicts via negotiations and for efforts for a world of lasting peace free from the threat of war and safe from nuclear catastrophe.

At a dinner which Egon Krenz gave for his guest at the Unter den Linden palace, both politicians stressed in speeches that relations between the two countries and peoples had deepened. Egon Krenz assured the guests that the GDR would continue to stand in firm solidarity at the side of people of Nicaragua, who are fighting to defend the achievements of their revolution.

Both sides expresed their concern at the situation in Central America. They condemned the U.S. policy of interference in the affairs of the region and demanded a political solution to the conflicts. Every effort has to be made for the continuation of the Contadora process of negotiation.

Taking part in the diner were Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretaery of the SED Central Committee; Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other GDR public figures, and Alejandro Martinez, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Nicaragua; Javier Chamorro, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR.

In his speech, Egon Krenz strongly condemned the aggressive actions of imperialism against Nicaragua. "Geographically we are separated by thousands of kilometers, but politically we are as close as reliable comrades-in-arms, for whom the happiness of the peoples and peace are the highest possessions of all,:" he said. Referring to the recent Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states, Egon Krenz stressed that the socialist community possesses a comprehensive peace program for saving human civilization from destruction. "In accordance with the principle of equality and equal security it does not shy away from any type of weapon [as received] in the struggle for disarmament."

Opposing this was the announcement by the U.S. Administration that it would abrogate SALT II, in contradiction to the interests of the peoples. This step meant irresponsibility throwing open the door to an unbridled intensification of arming.

Not confrontation but dialogue, not mistrust but mutually advantageous cooperation, not an arms race but peaceful competition today correspond with an up-to-date approach to the development of international relations on all continents.

With the election result on 8 June the people of the GDR reaffirmed the mandate to continue the policy of dialogue as an important instrument for strengthening all forces of reason and realism on the basis of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," Egon Krenz stressed.

The GDR will remain a reliable partner for all who want to get on well with one another under peaceful conditions. "Our efforts are directed toward reducing the weapons arsenals and building up trust betweent the states and peoples everywhere in the world." A halt to all nuclear tests would be a first step for this.

The constitutional discussion now taking place in Nicaragua clearly illustrates the ability of the people to take their destiny into their own hands. " All attempts to turn back the wheel of history in Nicaragua will fail finally. They are not only encountering the determination of the brave people of Nicaragua, but also the resistance of political reason in many countries of the world."

International solidarity and international law are on the side of free Nicaragua. The GDR welcomes the desire of the Contadore Group to make a contribution to a political solution to the conflict with peaceful means. Egon Drenz stressed: "The recent proposal by President Daniel Ortega, which are aimed at a peace settlement in Central America and the establishment of goodneighborly relations between the states of the region, have our full support."

He reaffirmed: "The hearts of our people beat with the heroic struggle of the new Nicaragua. Its resolute struggle for national sovereignty, peace and social progress has our full sympathy and our active solidarity." The talks held in the past few days in Berlin again show that relations between the GDR AND Nicaragua are deepening. Egon Krenz closed his speech with the words: "Rest assured that the GDR will continue to stand firmly alongside Nicaragua in its struggle for the defense of the achievements of its revolution."

The Nicaraguan vice president conveyed fraternal congratulations on behalf of the revolutionary government of his country, President Daniel Ortega, and the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to Erich Honecker on his election as chairman of the State Council. "Through the election, the leadership of this fraternal country is again placed in the hands of a person who is acknowledged worldwide and who enjoys recognition on account of his efforts and initatives directed toward peace for mankind."

The guest stressed that the visit and the fraternal, useful and cordial talks that had been held had strengthened the firm bonds of friendship and cooperation between Nicaragua and the GDR. Regarding the forthcoming seventh anniversary of the revolution, he said that in this short space of time the people of Nicaragua, led by the FSLN, have learned, under enormous sacrifice, how to shape its own destiny itself as a free and sovereign country.

"We have fought to alter the inherited state of subjugation, backwardness and poverty and to create in Nicaragua a truly democratic society in which the interests of the great majority predominate," the Nicaraguan vice president said.

Today the revolution is threatened by intervention. The policy of state terrorism of the U.S Government has already claimed more than 12,000 victims in Nicaragua. It is the cause of murder, torture, and rapes, whose victims are women and children, it is also the cause of fire and destruction. Nicaragua is defending the right to live in peace and to be able to build up peacefully a new, just, free and democratic country. "We share with the GDR the efforts for a world of lasting peace, a world free from the threat of war and safe from a nuclear catastrophe. We want the peoples to be able to decide freely for themselves and that all forms of oppression and hegemony, irrespective of whether they are political, racial or economic, are eliminated."

Sergio Ramirez Mercado noted that Nicaragua is trying, on the basis of agreed peace accords, to be able to set norms for coexistence with its neighbors. Therefore it continues to support the efforts of the Contadora Group. Nicaragua will continue to work for peace.

He praised the excellent relations between the GDR and his country. In its struggle, Nicaragua has always had the political solidarity of the SED and the government and the people of the GDR. This solidarity was expressed also in hospitals and vocational schools, in the realization of industrial, agricultural and agro-industrial projects, and in the care given to fighters wounded in the war. Above all it is manifest in the deep understanding for the struggle, which moved the entire people of the GDR as if it were their own struggle. "I would like to express our thanks to you today for this proven and unconditional solidarity."

Following the dinner, the Nicaraguan guests went to a concert in the Grand Hall of the Schauspielhaus.

## Ramirez Mercado Address

AU201710 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 p 11

[Toast by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Nicaraguan vice president, at 17 June Berlin Dinner given in his honor by Egon Krenz, GDR State Council deputy chairman]

[Text] Dear Comrade Egon Krenz, dear Comrade Erika Krenz, dear comrades from the Politburo and the government, I am lucky to be in Berlin on the precise day when, according to the GDR Constitution, the highest state bodies are being elected. Therefore, I would especially like to extend, on behalf of the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, of President Daniel Ortega, and on behalf of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, fraternal congratulations to Comrade Erich Honecker on his election as chairman of the State Council. Through this election, the leadership of this fraternal country will again be placed in the hands of a personality of world prestige who enjoys recognition because of his efforts and initiatives aimed at ensuring peace for mankind. I also want to convey warm congratulations to our host, Comrade Egon Krenz on his election as deputy chairman of the State Council.

As you, dear Comrade Egon Krenz, already noted, our visit and the fraternal, fruitful, and cordial talks we conducted during it have strengthened the strong ties of friendship and cooperation between Nicaragua and the GDR, which existed from the very first instant of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution on 19 July 1979.

Our revolution will soon celebrate its seventh anniversary. In this short but intensive timespan the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, through enormous sacrifices have been able to fashion their destiny as a free and sovereign country. We have been struggling tirelessly to build a new system; we have struggled to change the inherited state of subjugation, backwardness, and misery and to build a truly democratic system in Nicaragua in which the interests of the great majority prevail, a majority that was deprived of everything throughout our history: the right to voice its opinion and the right to possess land, the right to education and health, the right to a life of human dignity, the right to freely decide its destiny, and the right to live in a soveriegn country. However, now through the revolution, we proudly voice our right to call ourselves the children of Sandino, of the simple general of free people, of the son of people who were humiliated by North American intervention.

It is the same intervention that threatens our revolution today, as well as other peoples in the world, and world peace. Yesterday when, on behalf of my people I laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism, I recalled that Nicaragua had to suffer merciless aggression all through the war which emanates from the same evil and backward forces that are again embodies in the policy of state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Government against my homeland. This state terrorism has already claimed more than 12,000 victims in Nicaragua. It is the cause of murder, torture, rape, injuries, victims among women and children, fire and destruction. The terrorists of the White House insidiously destroy what simple people build day by day: Settlements, the peasantry, agricultural cooperatives, schools, and medical establishments. Just as Europe had to suffer under the boots of fascism, so in the same way, Nicaragua is the victim of terrorism today. What they are defending is the right to live in peace and peacefully build a new, just, free, and democratic country.

We share the GDR's aspiration for a world of lasting peace, a world free from the threat of war and safe from a nuclear catastrophe.

We want peoples to be able to make their own decisions freely, and want all forms of oppression and hegemony, irrespective of whether they are political, racial or economic, to be eliminated.

We are familiar with the prize we have to pay for being independent in our area in which the United States historically holds a hegemonic position which only harms the peoples of Central America.

However, on the basis of agreed peace accords, Nicaragua strives to set norms for coexistence with its neighbors. Therefore, it has supported and continues to support the efforts of the Contadora Group, which comprises eight Latin American countries.

We want to achieve a Central America free from foreign military bases and threats of intervention where we can live within secure borders, without being prey to blackmail which through the practices of the Reagan administration, has already turned into a norm of conduct.

We will continue to struggle for peace, even if we are attacked and threatened by military aggression. Although we are in the middle of a war, we continue to lay the foundation for economic and social changes in our homeland and to build our own democratic order, which is reflected in the new Constitution.

Dear Comrade Krenz, relations between the GDR and Nicaragua have always been excellent. In its struggle, Nicaragua has always had the political solidarity of the SED, and the GDR Government and people. This solidarity was also expressed in hospitals, vocational schools, in the support for building industrial, agricultural, and agro-industrial projects and in the care given to fighters wounded in the war; but above all, it is reflected in the profound understanding for our struggle which has moved the whole GDR nation as if it were its own struggle. For this proven and unconditional solidarity, I would like to voice our thanks to you today, dear Comrade Krenz.

I would like all comrades and friends present here to toast:

-- The ties of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the FSLN and the SED;

-- The well-being of President Daniel Ortega and Comrade Erich Honecker;

-- The unity and fraternal bond of the peoples of Nicaragua and GDR;

-- Peace for mankind freed from the danger of war;

-- Your well-being and the well-being of your wife Erika, as the well-being of all valued friends and comrades.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAN

LD202231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The first session of the newly set up joint commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation Between the GDR/Islamic Republic of Iran ended with the signing of a joint protocol on Friday. The government delegations were headed by GDR Minister of Chemical Industry Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, and Iranian Minister of Industries Eng Cholam Reza Shafe'i.

It was noted during the deliberations that trade and economic relations have been developing further and, with the agreement to set up a joint commission, have been raised to a higher level. The two sides proceed from the premise that the cooperation will be deepened by utilizing the scope which still exists in many areas, and will gradually become long-term. The joint commission discussed new forms and opportunities for the intensification and dynamic development of the mutually beneficial economic and trading relations.

The Iranian Government delegation conducted talks with heads of the central GDR state and economic organs. It visited industrial enterprises and familiarized itself with their high capability for production and export.

HONECKER GREETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST ON ELECTION

AU181712 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker, has sent the following telelgram to Louis van Geyt, who was reelected chairman of the Belgian Communist Party during the weekend:

Dear Comrade Louis van Geyt, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf on your reelection as chairman of the Belgian Communist Party.

We wish you much success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work.

with communist greetings
[Signed] SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

## AXEN TALKS WITH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER

LD201515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Effective arms limitation and disarmament steps are necessary to avert the danger of a nuclear war, to prevent the militarization of space, to get rid of nuclear weapons, and to overcome confrontation by cooperation between states. This was stated by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Raghunandan Lal Bhatia, general secretery of the Indian National Congress-I, at a talk in Berlin on Friday [20 June]. They agreed that the hopeful starting points for an improvement which began to germinate with the Geneva summit must not be undermined. They described the Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact states for a reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe as a significant step toward improving the international situation. The SED and the Indian national Congress-I support substantial negotiations to prevent the militarization of space, to limit, reduce, and ban nuclear and chemical weapons, and to end all nuclear tests.

Axen and Dr Bhatia paid tribute to the level of relations achieved between the SED and the Indian National Congress and discussed future arrangements. They noted with satisfaction that the extensive agreement between the two parties on the basic questions of international affairs gives an important impetus to the cooperation between their states to secure peace.

## PETITION URGES END TO USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD201533 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] East Berlin, 20 Jun (DPA) -- In a appeal to the government over 300 signatories have demanded the GDR's withdrawal from nuclear energy in the medium term and a proper explanation to the population of the dangers and consequences of nuclear energy. As a result of the Soviet accident at the Chernobyl reactor, the signatories also call for a halt to the construction of the nuclear power station near Stendal, which is scheduled to go into operation in 1991, and cancellation of the expansion of the nuclear power station near Greifswald.

The length letter, which was also sent to the People's Chamber 2 weeks ago, [passage indistinct] says that a change is necessary in the present policies on energy, economics, and information in the GDR. The investment eramarked for expanding nuclear energy should be used for the promotion of alternative energy sources, says the appeal, which was made known in East Berlin today. Energy policy should be altered with the aim of being able to dispense with nuclear energy by 1990, also through concentration on energy-saving technologies. Price increases for energy and products using a lot of energy could be part of this. The broadest enlightenment of the population on possibilities for [word indistinct] energy is necessary, as well as the promotion of environmental awareness in the areas of work, leisure, and household. Lessons must at last be drawn from the experience, and translated into different political and economic action.

The reactor accident in the Ukraine caused "insecurity and a feeling of being threatened here" the appeal says. Furthermore, the effects of "an irresponsible and socially dangerous information policy in (?East) and West" has become clear. "The real dangers of operating reactors" were "played down in the press in an unprecedented way and withheld from public discussion" in the GDR. It was virtually impossible for sceptics to brief themselves adequately. Since Chernobyl one knows that the effect of a serious [word indistinct] have been drastically underestimated.

As long as nuclear power stations are still operating, there must be a proper explanation to the population of the dangers and consequences of nuclear energy and publication of the radiation levels measured. What is necessary, above all, is a "broad public discussion" on the quality of life and on the expectations of a socialist society.

As was further to be gathered in East Berlin, a signature campaign for a declaration aimed at a referendum on the futher use of nuclear energy has been launched, in addition to the appeal. The number of signatures was estimated by informed circles at several hundred thus far. The results of this signature campaign are to be communicated to the People's Chamber, although this has not yet taken place, it wa. said further.

In the declaration, reference is made to the posibility in the Constitution of a referendum, the implementation of which can be decided by the People's Chamber. As preparation for such a referendum, a broad discussion and comprehensive information for the population of the advantages and dangers of nuclear energy are described as necessary. New concepts, as well as those currently in existence, should be included in the referendum.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING "COMMUNIQUE"

AU181556 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 86 p 1

["Communique of Second SED Central Committee Meeting"]

[Text] On 13 June 1986 the SED Central Committee met in Berlin.

The SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker, reported on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states on 10 and 11 June 1986 in Budapest. In accordance with the party statute, he submitted proposals for the Constitution of the leading state organs after the elections on 8 June 1986.

The SED Central Committee unanimously confirmed the report of the general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

The Central Committee aprroved the proposals amde to the GDR People's Chamber on the Constitution of the leading state organs.

It confirmed the heads of the SED Central Committee departments and the composition of the editors' collegiums of the SED Central Committee organs -- the paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and the journals EINHEIT and NEUER WEG.

The SED Central Committee expressed thanks to all members and candidate members of the party, all basic organizations, all bezirk and kreis leaderships, as well as to the members of the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front for their readiness to perform and their successful work to prepare and implement the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies.

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS ON-SITE INSPECTIONS

DW222104 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 22 Jun 86

[From the "Radio Question Hour" program]

[Excerpts] Our listerner (Stefan Raetel) from Karl-Marx-Stadt asks us: Why do we support on-site inspections only now? Our military-political commentator, Heinz Britsche, answers:

Well, Mr (Raetel), the Budapest appeal on considerable reductions of land forces and tactical air forces in Europe, including thier armaments, in Section 3 deals extensively with the verfication issue not for the first time, but definitely with special emphasis this time. Let me remind you of the fact that the Soviet proposal of 15 June 1982 on a convention banning the development, production, and stockpiling of Chemical weapons, as well as their destruction, in Section 3 on verification also envisaged on-site inspections. The USSR's recent proposal on a chemical weapons ban is more detailed in that respect.

It stands to reason that concluded agreements must be verified. However, verification measures alone are no substitute for the urgently necessary arms reduction and disarmament process. It is no secret that certain imperialist circles by demanding on-site inspections in the past pursued intentions entirely different from effective disarmament. They believed that in this way they could extend their espionage system, and because the Soviet Union was not ready to allow such inspections, it was to them the programmed pretext to prevent such disarmament measures.

Naturally, there are a number of treaties like the SALT agreements, the nuclear test ban treaty, and the space treaty in which verification only through national technical means was agreed on. That means that the observance of the treaties is verifed by satellites and radio monitoring installations. The treaties have always been concluded on the basis of the principle "in good faith," faith in the sincerity of the parties to the agreement. Technical means of verification satelites, for example, today allow us to monitor arms deployoments so exactly tnat there can hardly be any doubts abouts [words indistinct]

Certain aggressive NATO circles were trying to find political reasons for intensifying their armament so as to achieve military superiority and therefore claimed that the Soviet Union was violating treaties, even though those military experts are aware that such allegations are wrong. They know it from their own national verifiaction means. In view of the excessive armaments, in the interests of mankind, the point is halting the arms race, reducing arms, and initiating disarmament. In that respect, not even the verification issue should be an obstacle to effective agreements. Disarmament must not fail by the verficiation issue. Therefore, the national technical means are to be complemented by on-site inspections.

The Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact states therefore not only proposes the exchange of data on the total number of armed forces, the forces to be reduced, and the remaining forces, but also offers concrete verification possibilities. For instance, verification could be carried out through an international consultative commission composed of representatives of NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and interested neutral and nonaligned states. Checkposts at large railway junctions, in airports, and ports could supervise the process of force reductions between the Atlantic and the Urals. However, what matters is the treaty on force reductions and its implementation, naturally, under supervision. In that respect, the socialist countries now attach more importance to the verification issue.

## SEVENTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRESS OPENS

### Havasi, Marjai Addresses

LD212150 Budapest MTI in English 1938 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- The 7th Congress of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce took place in Budapest on Saturday. The Presidium included Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other member of the government.

In his oral supplement to the written report of the Presidium, Tamas Beck, president of the Chamber of Commerce, stated that the members of the chamber increased from 484 to 1,250. The social character of the chamber has increased and its main target is to mediate, coordinate and represent its members' interest. It has gradually developed its relations with the organizations managing the national economy and takes part in economic decision making.

The chamber's task is to promote the international relations of Hungarian enterprises. It supports Hungarian enterprises mainly in countries where Hungarian goods are unfamiliar. It organized events to propagate Hungarian exports in the USA, Turkey, the Gulf countries and Southeast Asia. Relations with the socialist countries' chambers have been further promoted, establishing favourable conditions for direct enterprise relations. The chamber also plans to establish Hungarian-Soviet joint enterprises.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, addressed the General Assembly of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Budapest on Saturday. He pointed out that the party leadership and the government have thorough programmes for the construction of the country and the whole country was taking part in the implementation of the resolutions of the HSWP 13th Congress and the preparation of the 7th Five-Year Plan period.

"However, it is a problem that production last year and in the first half of the year fell behind the expected. Due to the deficiencies of our work and the unfavourable developments in international economy, the implementation of the 7th Five-Year Plan targets started under difficult conditions. The question is raised whether there are too much economic priorities and they can be enforced simultaneously? Whether the time for the elaboration of another action programme had arrived? Economic management is open and flexible, however, there is no posibility for making further concessions in our targets. We have to meet our liquidation liabilities, and the targets of the 7th Five-Year Plan period have to be implemented to reach this target. We also have to keep pace with international scientific and technical development. We also have to meet the living standard targets of the plan, as it is the condition of maintaining political concensus which is a result of the 30 year old successful policy of the HSWP. We have maintained this unity even under more severe conditions.

"Whether the 3 per cent increase of the national economy is justified? The answer is positive. However, it requires the exploration of further possibilities in the management work and system, the improvement of enterprise management, the better use of scientific potentials and the initiatives of managers and employees," stressed Ferenc Havasi.

In his address Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated that the target of government's measures was to strengthen selectivity and accelerate the transformation of product structure. 237 essays have been received for the export encouraging invitation and 191 of them have been judged. Essays have been judged in two weeks in most cases. The majority of competing enterprises increase export by the establishment of new capacities. 80-85 per cent of investments include the modernization of machine stocks and the technical and technological level of production. The majority of developments serve the production of new goods and the improvement of quality. The rentability of surplus export goods is higher than that of the national economic and branch average.

## More on Havasi Address

LD222205 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Speech by Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary to the General Assembly of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce on 21 June -- recorded]

[Text] A situation exists in Hungary in which we possess carefully considered resolutions which also enjoy the support of public opinion. These resolutions relate to the building of our country, the improvement of our economic situation. On the other hand, we have a rather bad starting situation. Logically, there are three possibilities for changing this situation. One of these is to rewrite our documents. The second is to change our practice. There is also a third possibility; namely, we can change both to some extent, both the papers and the practice.

The reason why I would like to speak about this is that, explicitly or implicitly, in the wake of the congress and the adoption of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the question is raised whether we are not working with too many priorities. Is it possible to realize all of them simultaneously? Let us see one by one, which priority could be relaxed?

One of these is the equilibrium. Those burdens which are putting pressure on us as a result of our borrowing, our indebtedness, are not small. They are serious burdens, but, nonetheless, we have taken the risk of undertaking investments, developments, even at the expense of our balance of payments, which on every rational calculation will pay good returns in the future.

If we take the other, the revitalization; well, here we face the fact that it would be needed very much. In other words, a more dynamic development, within a good structure, in a balance-oriented fashion and based on intensive resources appears to be the most promising way of breaking out from this vicious circle which we are in.

By employment we should understand efficient employment. This means full employment on a national scale, understood as the concern and task of the government, and efficient employment on an enterprise scale, and that all the social-political problems which this gives rise to must be, as is often said, accepted by the political sphere.

The next priority is the standard of living. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we accepted that real incomes should grow by 1 percent per year. It is probable that our public opinion -- I am sure of this as far as the Central Committee and the government are concerned -- will regard it as acceptable if this year or next year we shall not be able to achieve this certain 1 percent increase.

There is another priority. It has already been said critically in the speeches here that we must not get mired at the current level of accumulation which has existed for years in this country; sooner or later the (?lack of) accumulation will endanger our future, our possibilities for development. If we add to this the pressure which develops within the sphere of accumulation with respect to technological and technical progress, that every single year lost amounts to laying the foundations, so to speak, for a handicapped situation lasting several years, then it becomes clear that more money must be devoted to this area than in recent years, in Hungary as well.

Finally, there is a third reason for which we must keep to these minimal targets. This is the political consensus of our society. Our public life and our system of political institutions are developing, I think fortunately, so as to strengthen the relations of dependence and hierarchy where these are appropriate, and where these do need to be strengthened. This development strengthens the elements of self-management and self-administration where these are most appropriate and effective; and where we confront a question of the coordination of interests, instead of decrees and instructions, it increasingly brings about the development and diffusion of a system of consensus.

It is with awareness of these that one can answer the question as to what ahould we be doing: Should we write documents or improve our practice? We must ask whether there is a social inclination for this type of endeavor. Is Hungarian public opinion willing to support conduct of this nature? I think that what this government is asked to do is not to change the reform. The majority of people are on the side of the reform. Hungary can never afford not to think rationally, pragmatically, in an economy-centric fashion, to forego educating people in the spirit of economy and [word indistinct]. Hungary shall not and cannot forego these in the coming decades either.

Domany Report

LD212212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Andras Domany report on the 21 June Hungarian Chamber of Commerce session]

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Commerce takes very seriously its new role of being the interest representative and interest promoting organ of Hungarian enterprises. This is particularly true since the decree of legal force which came into effect last year. This new role means and requires that the Chamber of Commerce should quite often be at odds with the administration, and that it should criticize those elements of regulation which, in their view, make enterprise management more difficult, for example, those changes introduced in the middle of the year but take effect retroactively. I can also say that there is a certain irritation in a number of speeches. One of the enterprise directors -- the majority of those present are directors -- said that in the chamber bodies there was a need for real debate and that directors should not have to listen to the generalities of officials who are once removed from those responsible. After hearing them the directors look at each other and ask: Are you as certain as I am? Someone else said that there was too much infertile debate stemming from the fear of losing prestige and power. Yet again someone criticized the various concrete economic regulatory means, the tax situation and other economic questions.

Interestingly -- and for me a bit surprisingly -- Deputy Jozsef Marjai and Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, who contributed to the debate on behalf of the government, did not rebuff these sometimes rather harsh speeches but emphasized just how important it was also for the government that enterprises should possess real interest protection, that they really should have the right to have a say in economic work, and that in the end an agreement should be possible on the more important questions.

The chamber must be able to express a view regarding regression of branches or enterprises and on the changes of the structure of the people's economy even if this negatively affects certain enterprises that are chambers members; this view must be one of principle. Inner public opinion of the chamber must also reflect the opposing interests of the enterprises and also be able to assist in solving these differences.

Finally, another important matter: In the coming period, the chamber would like to partly undertake the interest protection of the enterprise managers as a special stratum of workers -- the term partly is used because the trade unions in themselves cannot do this. The more difficult the economic situation is and the more the new forms of economic management such as the enterprise councils are introduced, the more it may occur that the director needs personal protection as well.

KADAR, KOTAI MEET WITH ISRAELI CP LEADER

LD201253 Budapest MTI in English 0945 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- On Friday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met at the CC headquarters Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, currently on an official visit in Hungary.

The parties to the talks, held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, briefed each other on the situation and current tasks of their parties. They surveyed ways for further developing inter-party cooperation, and discussed a few major international issues, with special regard to the importance of consolidating international peace and security, and to the Middle East situation.

The meeting was attended by Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

USSR's KATUSHEV MEETS MARJAI IN BUDAPEST

LD212031 Budapest MTI in English 1841 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Relations, travelled in transit through Budapest on Saturday. He held talks with Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on issues of Hungarian-Soviet trade of big equipment and engineering products, its development in the current five-year plan period and cooperation on third markets.

REAGAN SPEECH MARKS 'NEW ELEMENT' IN RELATIONS

LD201812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Grzegorz Wozniak report from New York]

[Text] The speech by President Reagan in Glassboro, New Jersey, was in an exceptionally mild tone. The President spoke at a graduation ceremony in the local high school and referred to the historic meeting between the then Soviet premier, Alexey Kosygin, and Lyndon Johnson in the same Glassboro in 1967. Those talks preceded a series of U.S.-Soviet summit meetings. The concepts of the spirit of Glassboro signified the start of a new climate in relations between the two great powers. President Reagan maintained the plan of a successive summit and spoke of the new Soviet disarmament proposal made recently in Geneva with clear appreciation.

The President's rhethoric, full of reverence and gallantry, does indeed constitute a new element in Washington-Moscow relations. Behind it, however, the hard facts remain: the rejection of SALT II and other confrontational moves by the administration. If the renewed spirit of Glassboro is to be an authentic signal, it is also necessary for actions to follow words.

URBAN BRIEFS PRESS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU131337 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jun 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript' of press conference given to foreign and Polish journalists by Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 3 June]

[Excerpts] Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: It is expected that Poland will try to obtain new loans from the IMF. Could you list three or four investments that Poland regards as priority projects which would require such loans?

Urban: Poland will make its proposals when the issue of loans has matured. Press conferences are not the places to speculate on such proposals months in advance. All I can say is that Poland's main desire in connection with eventual loans is to back up export-promoting projects in order to increase our exports.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: Judging by the calls received by EXPRESS WIECZORNY, our public has welcomed the Constitutional Tribunal's decision that certain paragraphs of the famous government decree on higher rents for apartments bought from the state are incompatible with the appropriate Sejm law and the PPR Constitution. In view of this, does the government realize the political results of the obstinacy on the part of Minister Rybicki, who said he would fight this verdict? What is the overriding purpose of this fight?

Urban: First, I doubt whether you are entitled to speak on behalf of the public. I am not convinced that the public knows all about the matter in question nor that its position is as homogenous as claimed by you.

Second, it ws not Minister Rybicki but the government that said it would appeal to the higher forum of the Constitutional Tribual to change the decision of its lower forum. This is the government's obvious right because there are two forums within this tribunal. I fail to understand your anger over the government's intention to use its legal rights.

Friedrich Wilhelm Kramer, West German Radio ARD: What about the sleeping bags and blankets that are to be sent to New York? Any difficulties?

Urban: No difficulties, except that talks on delivering these bags in New York are still continuing. The Polish Committee for Social Assistance has had talks with a charitable organization in New York, which is ready to receive this delivery, but certain regulations have to be satisfied in advance. In this connection, I wish to state that it is not true that we are against the supplies of milk for Poland as claimed by the VOA.

Maria Goc, Radio Polonia: Could you comment on the recent CSCE conference in Bern?

Urban: The Bern conference had its specific and clear tasks that had been laid down by the CSCE conference in Madrid and accepted by 35 foreign ministers in September 1983. Briefly, these tasks were to examine how far it is possible to facilate contacts between people in Europe and to find better ways of strengthening security and cooperation within the CSCE process.

Poland went to the Bern meeting with specific and realistic proposals. Following long and tiresome negotiations the Polish and other realistic proposals were included in a compromise draft document drawn up by the neutral and nonaligned countries. This document also included the realistic proposals put forward by West European countries, Canada, and the United States on the subjects of enabling people to travel in connection with family matters, bringing together families living apart, and promoting contacts between various religious organizations and churches.

The Bern meeting was very close to adopting balanced and sensible recommendations for the governments of 35 European and American countries, but the unreasonable and confrontational stand of the United States, which refused to agree, defeated all efforts.

Even those closest to the U.S. disapproved of the U.S. stand, which for the sake of its big-power ambitions cancelled the agreement reached by all the European countries.

The Polish delegation defined the Bern conference as a meeting of lost opportunities because what was wasted comprised the results of negotiations that would be favorable for the CSCE process, as well as for Europe and the Europeans.

Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS: As for those sleeping bags, which charitable organization has agreed to distribute them in New York?

Urban: I do not remember its exact name. I can remember two words Here's life [published], but there are more words to it.

Guenther Schubert, ZDF: Is it true that some people who have offered their sleeping bags for New York have declared their readiness to take them there themselves and stay there for good?

Urban: You are referring to a joke making its rounds in Warsaw. The joke is that someone has published this advertisement: "Will exchange a villa in Zoliborz for a sleeping bag in New York." I am pleased to note that you like the jokes invented for every situation by the Warsaw people. I think this contributes to the charm of our city.

Peter Johnsson, GOETEBORG POSTEN: I have been reading articles on Chernobyl in the Polish press, especially in connection with the safety of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Unfortunately, the arguments in this connection are always the same.

For example, RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote that even if three times as many nuclear power stations were built, only a single accident might occur in a 1,000 years; some 2 weeks ago you said nuclear energy is safe and has a great future. However, the development of nuclear energy in other countries will be affected by considerable changes. For example, the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] in the FRG stated that some types of nuclear power stations will not be built. Belgium has postponed the construction of a new nuclear power station and Great Britain has postponed the construction of facilities for neutralizing nuclear fallout. Finland will not build its fifth nuclear power station. Sweden and the Philippines have halted their programs and people in Austria continue to demonstrate against nuclear installations. The United States has closed a number of nuclear power stations, following the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island.

Does this not pose the danger that Poland, which intends to concentrate its resources on the development of nuclear energy in the eighties and nineties, will again be technologically behind the rest of the world insofar as energy is concerned? In view of this, is it not necessary to reconsider the program for the further expansion of Polish energy by changing investment priorities in favor of other types of power stations?

Urban: You have listed many countries in which various nuclear power investments have been postponed. We have also postponed the first stage of construction since the planning of the Zarnowiec power station took longer than assumed because of the necessity to improve and modify its safety systems. When all data on the Chernobyl accident are available we will take them into consideration and decide what lessons could be applied in order to improve the safety of Zarnowiec, although Zarnowiec is an entirely different type of power station.

Our specialists say that the Zarnowiec power station has very good safety standards. Insofar as laymen are concerned, the descriptions of all safety systems are most convincing.

We think that mankind will not change its intentions, but will continue to build nuclear power stations, having improved the safety systems still further. As for Poland, we do not want to lag behind too much in this regard. We will not lag behind insofar as the systems ensuring the safety of nuclear energy are concerned.

Peter Johnsson: Do I understand that you have halted the construction of Zarnowiec?

Urban: No, we have not. What I have said is that the work in Zarnowiec has been delayed for a year already because of the changes that have to be made in order to improve the safety systems.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: Could you tell us how many political prisoners there are in Poland and whether their present number will increase sharply?

Urban: In line with principles I will not disclose the number of prisoners you, gentlemen, call political. I will give this number at the next press conference for Polish journalists. If at least a few Western government institutions tell our journalists the number of political prisoners in just a few Western countries, I will follow suit and do the same for you.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Last Thursday the press announced that television would screen Spielberg's movie "Sugarland Express," but there was no screening and viewers were disappointed. Does this mean that for political reasons the authorities want to reduce the screening of U.S. movies by Polish television to a minimum? Does the fact that this movie was advertised in ANTENA and was later withdrawn mean that television management and the political authorities differ on this score?

Urban: All I am able to answer is the second half of your question because television management is responsible for programs and for changes in them; you should ask them. The spokesman for the government does not normally discuss such changes, but I can tell you that there are no political differences between television management and other bodies that deal with television.

NIECKARZ SIGNS DOCUMENT FOR IMF MEMBERSHIP

AU181622 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Jun 86 p 7

[PAP report on the signing of the document admitting Poland to the International Monetary Fund by Stanislaw Nieckarz, PPR minister for finance, in Washington on 12 June]

[Text] Acting on behalf of the Polish Government, Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz signed a document admitting Poland to the International Monetary Fund in Washington on 12 June.

On the occasion of the signing, Minister Nieckarz met with the director of the organization, Jacques de Larosiere, and other senior functionaries of the IMF. Poland regards its entry to the fund as the next step on the path to the normalization of financial relations with members of the organization. These expectations were confirmed by the voting on Poland's admission; the overwhelming majority of IMF members favored Poland's acceptance.

Minister Nieckarz told Polish correspondents in Washington that "we are becoming an increasingly strong presence in the international financial community after many years of trying to exclude us from it, something which was not, of course, our fault." We cannot expect to benefit from IMF membership immediately. We can, howeverr, hope that it will be important in the long run. It should stop our creditors from making it difficult for us to repay our debts at an appropriate pace. In the opinion of Minister Nieckarz, Poland's entry to the IMF will enable us to implement the economic reform more boldly.

According to AFP, Poland's admission confirms our country's return to the international financial scene.

Western commentators stress that membership in the IMF will create new credit possibilities, but this is, of course, a question of time. AFP and AP write that a condition for obtaining loans -- as in the case of other IMF members who are seeking assistance of this kind from the organization -- is the consistent implementation of a program of far-reaching restructuring of the economy and increased economic activity, usually accompanied by economizing measures that make it possible to repay existing debts.

For this reason Minister Nieckarz said, "It cannot be excluded that in certain circumstances society may even be disappointed with some aspects of our participation in the IMF." The minister stressed the necessity of viewing the matter in overall terms. "It is not a panacea, to be sure," he added, "but one element assisting our economic development. We must, above all, count on our own energies."

FRG, POLISH CONSULTATIONS ADDRESS FRG, W. BERLIN

LD210615 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 -- Foreign ministries of Poland and the GDR concluded today their two-day political consultations on the FRG and West Berlin. On the Polish side, the consultations were headed by department director Janusz Fekecz, and on the GDR's side by director of the department for the FRG, Ambassador Karl Siedel. The GDR delegation was also received by Foreign Vice-Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

## MALINOWSKI ASSESSES RESULTS OF PRC VISIT

AU171300 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] PAP -- A PAP journalist asked Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski, who headed the Polish delegation on its visit to the PRC, for an assessment of this visit:

[Malinowski] This was the first visit by representatives of the Polish Sejm to the PRC, and at the same time, a return visit because last yeaer we hosted a delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress. Our visit ought to be regarded as necessary and useful. It possessed a political dimension, but will also serve to enhance the cooperation between both states in all spheres. Our economic, trade, scientific, and cultural relations have experienced a great revival in recent years. As the PRC's economic partner, Poland has moved from fourth place to second place among the socialist countries. Both sides possess the desire, confirmed yet again during our talks, to enhance this cooperation, extend it into new spheres, and enrich it with new forms. This applies not only to the already existing cooperation in mining, but also to such aspheres as energy, transportation, and the modernization of industrial premises that Poland once built in the PRC. We also discussed joint scientific research and innovations, as well as the development of trade with individual Chinese provinces. Both sides are also interested in the creation of joint enterprises; here it is worth recalling that there has been an enterprise like this in Shanghai -- Chipolbrok -- for 35 years. It was founded during the U.S. economic blockade of the PRC.

We also discussed the expansion of cooperation between PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] and the PRC Political Consultative Conference and between trade unions and social organizations from both countries. We have recently established a rich legal infrastructure to bring about this kind of cooperation. I have in mind the appointment of the joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, as well as the conclusion of agreements on this cooperation and the signing of a consular convention for the first time in the history of our relations. Further proposals are being considered, some of which have already been presented to the Chinese side by our Council of Ministers Planning Commission. I believe all this creates possitive conditions for frutiful cooperation in the long-term future.

We also discussed international problems and ways of opposing those dangers to the modern world connected with confrontation and armaments policy. It is here that cooperation between parliamentarians possesses great significance.

Finally, I wish to stress that we were received exceptionally warmly wherever we went, in accordance with the tradition of friendship and respect joining both our socialism-building peoples. Almost all of our delegation was in the PRC for the first time; we were impressed by China's cultural heritage, the Chinese people's industriousness, and the great changes that have occurred there in recent years. We encountered a great deal of evidence of positive sentiment and interese in Polish affairs and of an extensive knowledge thereof, just as in Poland there is a great interest is what is happening in the PRC. This climate of mutual interest augurs well for our future contacts and cooperation.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ANTIRADIATION WORK

LD202223 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 -- The Council of Ministers which got together today acquainted itself with a report prepared by the government Commission for Evaluation of Nuclear Radiation and Preventive Measures in connection with the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The commission's work and the drafted conclusions were presented by its chairman, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

The commission's main task was to analyze and evaluate radiological situation in Poland on the basis of reports on the measurements of contamination and radiation doses, to make decisions on actions, chiefly preventive, to be taken by individual ministries as well as to inform the society about dangers and methods of limiting them. The commission also coordinated and supervised the realization of tasks entrusted to appropriate bodies.

Eminent specialists in radiology, radiological protection, health protection and experts in other domains took part in the commission's work.

Results of measuring and analyses carried out by competent institutions served as a basis for the commission's work in the period of radiological danger. The commission made use of norms worked out by countries of developed nuclear science and availed itself of suggestions of the International Atomic Energy Agency. As of April 29 the commission collaborated with the delegation of specialist of the USSR's State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Natural Protection staying in Poland.

The commission's report comprises a review of the radiological situation in Poland before April 28, 1986, an evaluation of the potential exposure in this country after the Chernobyl reactor accident, and, among other things, conclusions on the use of experience gained from the performance of the national organs and services under the conditions of potential radiological emergency.

The report provides precise data on radioactive contamination levels, as well as measures and decisions taken by any state organs, and it also carries justifications of every action undertaken.

In connection with the now-commencing construction of Poland's first nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec and with the preparations for the construction of further such plants, as envisaged by the power engineering development programme until the year 2000, the report carries proposals related to a consistent and unconditional execution of safety requirements during all construction phases and the future operation of power plants of its kind.

Basing on independent opinions, corrections will be made in the control and safety systems so as to secure a more efficient prevention of accidents in reactors and the elimination of their potential effects. Attention was also drawn to a proper training that must be given to the personnel expected to operate the plant's equipment and systems which are especially crucial from the viewpoint of nuclear safety.

The commission found it purposeful to accelerate international works on standards uniformization and formulation of principles and procedures of international cooperation in radiological protection and prevention.

The Council of Ministers determined that the commission had taken right decisions protecting the population's health from the occurring potential exposures and it had fully and without delay informed the nation about the contamination levels, their effects, and methods for health protection.

The commission followed the principle that it is better to protect human health by using preventive methods beyond actual needs than to risk any negligence.

While insisting on maximum safety, the commission tried to minimize any social anxiety stemming from the experience of a phenomenon which was previously unknown in Poland. The Council of Ministers highly evaluated the commitment and professionalism of the government commission, the collaborating persons, and institutions. The Council of Ministers acknowledged the international organizations' approval of the preventive measures ordered in Poland and of the country's overt information policy.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on securing the execution of decisions and conclusions ensuing from the government commission's report on the evaluation of nuclear radiation and the preventive measures.

The resolution obligates the respective ministers and heads of central institutions to use the report and conclusions it carries in the further works performed by units under their command. The report will be a public document available to all institutions and persons concerned.

Next the Council of Ministers evaluated the state of health and safety in industry, and the implementation of tasks related to labour protection last year and in the first half of 1986.

Despite some improvement in the field of health and safety, the council noted that the situation here still needs continued systematic and consistent work. The council recommended a full-detail review of activities of enterprises from the angle of how they live up to their duty of protecting labour under the conditions set by the economic reform. Economic instruments will be adjusted to force the enterprises to improve their working conditions.

The council also adopted a resolution on obligatory evaluations of the health and safety aspects of machines and technical equipment in use. The resolution defines the accountability of manufacturers and the consequences to be faced by firms which launch the production of machines failing to meet the health and safety standards.

At this point of debate the Council of Ministers acquainted themselves with a report on the welfare activities and the state of works on the provisions of the law on social welfare. Budgetary spendings for this purpose reached 39.2 billion zlotys in 1985. The lowest social security benefit was increased this year up to 7,000 zlotys monthly. The financial assistance is being corroborated with other material benefits.

The council also adopted a resolution on the creation of an export development bank. The necessity to set up such a bank was pointed to at the party-economic conference in Poznan. The bank's principal task will be crediting, in Polish and foreign currencies, of ventures by state-run enterprises aimed at increasing the exporting potential of the national economy.

## STATE COUNCIL VIEWS COMPLAINTS, APPOINTS ENVOYS

AU171500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] At its 11 June session in Warsaw, the State Council evaluated the commitment of the people's councils to the issues raised by complaints from citizens and assessed the implementation of the tasks stemming from such complaints. Saying that the people's councils are greatly committed to the complaints and proposals from the citizens, the State Council noted that sensitiveness to the issues raised in complaints and a specific and effective response to them are important tasks of the councils in strengthening the rule of law and in making credible the service functions of the local bodies of government and state administration vis-a-vis the citizens.

Sporadic cases in which people's councils adopt formal attitudes toward the complaints and proposals submitted by citizens should be radically eliminated.

The State Council appointed Marian Fronczek ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Stanislaw Kukuryka ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr. Fronczek was born on 12 September 1929 in Radoryz Smolany, Siedlce Voivodship, to a peasant family. In 1954 he graduated from the Main Foreign Service School in Warsaw and was head of the Olsztyn Voivodship Office for the Control of Press, Publications, and Entertainment. As a foreign service employee he worked in the International Control Commission in Laos and was a vice consul and consul in the Polish Consulate in Paris and the first secretary in the Polish Embassy in Paris. His most recent post was that of an adviser ot the minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is a member of the PZPR.

Stanislaw Kukuryka was born on 14 June 1928 in Jakubowka near Lublin to a peasant family. After graduation from a secondary construction school in 1947 he studied law and graduated from the Curie Sklodowska University in Lublin in 1954. Between 1955 and 1958 he worked in the Agricultural Department of the Lublin Voivodship People's Council and in housing cooperatives and was chairman of the Lublin Housing Cooperative and departmental director of the Lublin Housing Design Office. In 1967 he was deputy chairman of the Central Union of Housing Cooperatives and in 1972 chairman of this union. In 1982 he was appointed by the Sejm as minister of construction and building materials, at which post he stayed until 13 November 1985. He is a member of the PZPR.

## MALINOWSKI SURVEYS POLISH AGRICULTURAL POLICY

AU191022 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL and marshal of the Sejm by Warsaw correspondent Laszlo Abran: "The Driving Force of The Polish Economy -- Interview In Warsaw With The Marshal of the Sejm on Agricultural Policy" -- date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Just like we Hungarians, the Poles too, the majority of city dwellers, are bound to the villages by the smae emotional ties. (Three-quarters of the cities' populations-- first or second generation -- still originate from among the peasants.) That is why they follow news coming from the villages with particular sensitivity and keep track of production results and the development of procurement of fooder supply. The people's interest in agricultural news has increased, particularly in recent years as the agricultural sector has virtually outrun the other sectors. We asked Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL and marshal of the Polish Sejm, the Polish National Assembly, about the causes behind this development and its background.

[Abran] First of all: What are the general principles of your agricultural policy and how long have they been asserted?

[Malinowski] The foundations of this policy were jointly laid down by the PZPR and ZSL in 1983. The leading bodies of the two parties, the Central Committee and the Presidium, held a joint meeting -- their first joint meeting since the liberation. Taking into consideration both our favorable and unfavorable past experiences, we endeavored to work out a comprehensive and wellfounded program that also looked to the future. Ryszard Manteuffel, the leading member of the Polish theoretical agriculturists, concluded that never before has there been such a comprehensive, complex political decision that takes into consideration the reality in People's Poland in such a short time.

By implementing this decision consistently -- we believe -- we could create conditions for the rapid development of agriculture and the food industry and could become self-sufficient in agricultural produce and food by the end of the decade. Our legislative body approved this program adotped by the government. At the same time, we decided that the PZPR Politburo, the ZSL Presidium, the government, and the Sejm would reexmanine the program year by year and would modify and institute changes when necessary.

[Abran] Are there possibilities for public supervision also?

[Malinowski] In addition to the government report, the so-called public report is also submitted to the members of parliament. This report is compiled by the government's advisory body, the social committee of the Council for Food Economy. The bodies representing the interests of the agricultural production cooperatives, state farms, and individual farmers are represented in this committee.

[Abran] Coming back to the program itself, is it possible to implement it without limiting consumption?

[Malinowski] I am convinced that we possess all the necessary endowments to implement this program. We have enough arable land: We considerably exceed the per captia useful arable land counted on the basis of international norms. It is true, however, that our arable land is not of the best quality. We have much more loose and sandy soil that the other countries in Europe. Our production zeal, however, is quite intense. Individual and cooperative farmers are competing with each other in modernizing production. We could also increase our agricultural and food product exports considerably. And -- as has been proven recently -- agriculture is capabel of greater development compared to other sectors of the economy. Its net production value has already exceeded that of 1978, while that of the other sectors is still 15 percent behind the 1978 figures. The same can be said about the food market: in spite of the undoubtedly existing tensions, it is relatively our best supplied market. The supply is improving gradually and consumption is above the norms ste down by WHO, the World Health Organization. With the exception of meat supplies, we stopped the rationing of food a few months ago. We achieved progress by simultaneously improving the foreign trade balance of our agricultural and food products. Our foreign trade deficit stood at $2 billion in 1981, and by 1984 this deficit had decreased to $60 million.

[Abran] To what measures can you attribute the progress in agriculture and its results?

[Malinowski] We have taken various measures in all directions in order to achieve this. For example: We decided to increase the purchase price parallel with the increase in production costs. We have eased tax burdens. We are encouraging a more flexible modification of the industrial structure in accordance with the needs of the agricultural sector. Not long ago, only 4 percent of industrial production was being directed into agriculture and today this figure is 5-6 percent, and by 1990 it will reach 8-9 percent. This growth rate is above the general growth rate of industrial production.

[Abran] But, I believe, you still have enough problems left...

[Malinowski] Obviously. For example, our food industry is lagging many years behind. Our agriculture produces 45 percent of the raw matherials used in the country in vain if we are unable to process a huge proportion of this amount, or is we process it inadequately. We urgently wish to change this situation. Neither is soil improvement progessing the way we would like it to: We have practically ceased to compensate for the reduation in arable land since 1975, thus we are losing 110-120 thousand hectores annually. In order to halt this process, we will meliorate 700,000 hectares in the current 5-year plan.

We have shortages of artificial fertilizers and pesticides. Of the latter -- counting the net chemical value -- there is 1 kilogram per hectare, while 3 kilograms would be desirable. The supply of fodder continues to be inadequate, despite the fact that we are producing enough fodder, since here even the potato is considered a fodder plant rather than a vegetable. But we are also forced to import better quality fodder with a higher protein content. We need 1 and 1/2 million metric tons annually but we get considerably less than that.

[Abran] The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic declared the individual farm to be a lasting element of agriculture. Does that mean that you have given up the long-term goal of the socialist transformation of agriculture?

[Malinowski] There are agricultural production cooperatives at present and these will also continue to be established in the future, but only on a voluntary basis and only in places where a greater performance capacity is expected of them than from the individual farmers. Quite a few people, respected experts among them, claim that with the above-mentioned paragraph in the Constitution, we have acquiesced in the existing situation. More than that, some people claim that we have even committed a crime against socialism. This is an incorrect and mistaken position. At the above-mentioned joint meeting of the leading bodies of the two parties we recognized the fact that the current ownership structure was outdated and could not be maintained for long. Progress, however, does not occur overnight and does not depend on the individual will and willingness of the farmers or of anyone else.

[Abran] There are, however, voices saying that the individual farms have exhausted their development possibilities....

[Malinowski] Neither our experiences nor the foreign examples confirm this. Many things are progressive in our individual farms. They produce more and are more closely linked to the market. The ownership structure is also improving -- larger and better equipped farms are being established which promise greater yields, greater efficiency, and a greater reduction of expenses. Of course, we are still far from greater ventures as the average size of the individual farms continues to be 5 hectares and even 2 hectares in some places. On top of everything they are generally made up of a dozen or even more thin strips of ground.... In spite of this, the process of manpower migration has ceased and an increasing number of young people are returning to their villages.

[Abran] The number of individual farms is 2,800,000. Is it possible to mechanize that many farms?

[Malinowski] There is no doubt that even the richest country would be unable to do that. That is why we are developing the so-called agricultural cooperatives groups' services, we are expanding cooperation between various sectors and creating associations for the more organized purchasing of products and for the common use of heavy equipment. The majority of farmers do not question the advantages inherent in joint farming. We recently organized an exchange of experiences at the "Igloopol" combine in Tarnow that covers several districts. Farmers with 2-3 hectares were lost in wonder. I told them, "Who forbids you from establishing similar joint farms at home in your villages? Get started and you will not be sorry."

[Abran] Finally, in your opinion, what is the Polish peasant like? What are his most particular characteristics?

[Malinowski] First of all, without prejudice: He is diligent, loves to work, and is capable of many things. Second: He is extremely active socially and politically. He can subordinate his own interests to those of society and the state. The roots of his behavior are to be sought in the past, in our traditions, and in the more than 90 years of the popular movement.

High-level political awareness was also characteristic of the Polish peasant between the world wars. The most fierce class struggle of this period, for example, was fought by the peasants: Several hundred thousand Polish peasants began a strike and turned against the regime in August 1937. The same people later took up arms against the Hitlerite occupation forces -- gathering together in their own independent fighting units, the so-called peasant battalions. They also remained true to themselves during the latest crisis: Solidarity was unable to acquire considerable influence in villages; only 140,000 people became members of the movement. In short, in the past the peasantry meant very strong support for the people's power and for the socialist state. I feel we can count and rely on them in the future also.

## JOZWIAK DISCUSSES DOMESTIC TRADE PROBLEMS

AU161810 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Poland 11 Jun 86 p 5

[Interview given by Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services, to an unidentified PAP correspondent: "How Is Trade Functioning?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] We read the communique from the 9 June government Presidium session that the unfavorable trends besetting deliveries of industrial and food commodities are to disappear by the end of June. What sort of trends are these and what goods do they apply to?

[Jozwiak] A certain danger has emerged that the principles of the Central Annual Plan for the first half of the year concerning deliveries of clothing and footwear for children up the age of 15, color and black-and-white television sets, towels, cement, and lime will not be fulfilled. The ministries in charge of industry have been placed under an obligation to make good the delays by the end of June. The differences are not considerable and this obligation should be successfully performed. The government Presidium also discussed the market forecasts for the second quarter. Steps have been taken which should protect the market against a shortage of footwear, underwear, and building materials. Suppliers have been placed under an obligation to increase the production of maturing cheeses and butter.

[Correspondent] The government Presidium also adopted a program for the development of small-scale production....

[Jozwiak] Many voivodships have adopted an excessively slow growth rate of small-scale production in their plans. What is more, a similar feature can be observed in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90.

All the government can do is create the conditions for the development of small-scale production. This involves the supply of raw materials, and favorable solutions in the economic-financial system (a 10 percent income tax rebate, concessions for investments, favorable credits, and so on). However, the implementation of the program depends most of all on the local authorities. From 1987 we will stop all control whatsoever over goods manufactured by small-scale production. Everything so produced within the area of a given voivodship will remain for the sole use of that voivodship. This should provide a stimulus for the local authorities, who depend on a good local market, the development of small-scale production, the use of local raw materials, and the development of services.

IMPROVEMENTS SEEN IN CONTROL COMMISSION WORK

AU131145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Poland 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the PZPR Central Control Commission, to Anna Pawlowska -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] At the end of April the Central Control Commission approved a report on its activities that will be presented at the 10th PZPR Congress. This document discusses the main directions of work and contains an abundance of figures. However, at the end of the meeting you said that the work cannot be evaluated solely from the point of view of numbers, the number of matters examined, and the number of decisions taken. Thus, how should the work of the commission be assessed?

[Urbanski] I believe the most important question is the extent to which we have been able to help in bringing about the effective implementation of the resolutions adopted at the ninth extraordinary congress, in overcoming weaknesses and strengthening the party, and in ensuring the observation of the party's ideological and ethical principles. That is how the party control commission sees its work. Experience shows how costly it is for the party to depart from Leninist principles, to treat them in a "slack" fashion, to have principles shaped by what is expedient at a given time.

We have, of course, been dealing with matters on an individual basis; this stems from the very nature of our functions. But the object of these activities is not one that ends at the individual level. Every matter that reaches the control commission should act as a red light -- this is happening more and more often -- that serves to warn party organizations, echelons, and communities.

[Pawlowska] Lately the Central Control Commission has devoted a great deal of attention to combatting the recurrence of various "illnesses of authority" that strike people who occupy managerial and leadership positions. Have these illnesses really proved to be incurable? Or are people's memories so short?

[Urbanski] The temptations presented by authority are probably a permanent phenomenon. But the party member who is entrusted with leadership duties and bears responsibility for an area of work assigned him, should remember about the existence of such temptations and should not allow himself to succumb to them. However, it should be added that for these temptations to arise a medium conducive to their emergence must exist in a given milieu -- an environment of a sycophancy, excessive tolerance, of complaisancy motivated by self-interest. When it comes down to it, the director, the chairman, and the chief are guilty. But what about those who helped in scheming, in avoiding work, in excessive banqueting, who saw what was going on but pretended to be blind -- are they pure and innocent? One's memory can deceive one when arrogance, the most dangerous "illness of authority", is rife.

Bad practices have been condemned in the harshest of words on many occasions. However, it is one thing to condemn them, even sincerely and from the bottom of one's heart, and quite another thing to conquer them, to eliminate them altogether. To condemn bad practices, an emotional reaction is sufficient; but to conquer them, resoluteness and consistency are called for along with political work. The party is conducting work of this kind by, inter alia, placing growing demands on its members who occupy managerial positions, by teaching them political culture, respect for people, and allegiance to principles. When, alongside improved cadre policy, all party organizations apply their statutory rights to the full and in relation to members who are "prominent personages," the fight against the "illnesses of authority" will be more effective and resisting temptations will become easier. At the same time, however, party control organs must intervene from time to time to apply some shock treatment.

[Pawlowska] Work in these party organs seems to be a particularly thankless task, having to view the darker side of life....

[Urbanski] It is not entirely like that. In view of its important educational status, this kind of work can and does give many members of the commission a great deal of satisfaction. However, comrades should not take up this kind of work if they lack faith in people, in people's ability to overcome error and conquer bad ways, comrades who are not firmly convinced that our ideas can not only transform the world but also transform man. The party needs this kind of work to be performed, something that the session now coming to end provides ample evidence of. People need this kind of work, even if they do not realize it at that critical moment when they come into contact with party jurisdiction. To provide an analogy, surely no one would think of a physician's work as being thankless.

I would also like to add that control commissions have gained a great deal of valuable experience during this last session. The session was a very difficult one, a unique one. I think this experience will be used in the future, and the work of the commission improved during the course of implementing the resolutions that will be adopted at the 10th party congress.

## WALESA SUMMONED TO APPEAR AS TRIAL WITNESS

AU202003 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa Friday [20 June] was summoned to appear as a trial witness, shortly after he applied for a passport to make his first trip to the West since martial law was imposed in December 1981. Mr. Walesa is being summoned to testify on June 24 in a trial whose nature was not disclosed, his family said. Observers say he is likely to appear in the trial of Zbigniew Bujak, the head of the TKK, the underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union, who was arrested here May 31 and charged with seeking to overthrow the state.

Before receiving the summons, Mr. Walesa Friday applied for a passport, hoping to go to Italy on July 2 to 4 in response to an invitation by the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, to attend a world conference on peace. Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, also applied for a passport. Since 1981, Mr. Walesa had never applied for a passport, fearing that Polish authorities would not let him back into the country if he left. His wife received the Nobel Peace Prize in his honor in Oslo in December 1983.

Mr. Walesa's parish priest, Father Henryk Janowski, a noted pro-Solidarity figure who is chaplain for the Gdansk shipyards, said that he also had received a court summons. He said he is scheduled to appear on June 23.

## POLICE PREVENT ANNIVERSARY MARCH IN WARSAW

LD221531 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw 22 Jun (DPA) -- The Polish police today prevented a workers march in the Warsaw suburb of Ursus and arrested several people. The march commemorated the 1976 protests against the increase in prices. To mark the 10th anniversary of the unrest, and following a mass, around 500 people marched to a memorial near the tractor works, which is located near the area where in June 1976 workers blocked the main railway lines to protest the increase in prices.

The police allowed only one small group, including a prominent member of the Polish opposition, Jan Jozef Lipski, to go up to the memorial with a wreath.

After this, informed circles in Warsaw reported that he and several other people, including opposition member Jacek Kuron, were arrested. The rest of the crowd was then pushed back and told to disperse.

During the memorial mass at the church in Ursus, where around 2,000 people took part, the worshippers prayed for the recently arrested underground leader Zbigniew Bujak and the Solidarity trade union.

### Kuron, Lipski Released

LD222051 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 2000 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] The Polish civil rights campaigners, Kuron and Lipski, following brief detention by police this afternoon, have been released. Kuron said he had been questioned at Ursus police station for 2 hours when, after attending mass, he had tried to go to the memorial stone for the workers' protest of June 1976. Today Kuron, Lipski, and other dissidents attended the memorial service marking the 10th anniversary of the unrest. Police prevented a demonstration march from the church to the memorial.

### SIX SOLIDARITY MEMBERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS, FINES

AU200735 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 (AFP) -- Six militant members of the banned trade union Solidarity were given prison sentences and fines by a regional court here Thursday, their families reported Friday. They were charged with having printed, stocked and distributed clandestine pamphlets with the aim of "disturbing public order." They were arrested on June 12.

The two main accused, Wlodzislaw Hrabowski, an engineer and Maria Chmielewska, an industrial artist, were given eighteen months prison, suspended in the case of Mrs. Chmielewska, who was also fined 300,000 zlotys (1,700 dollars). The other four accused -- Anna Szymanska, Krystyna Rolecka, Anna Ciupa and Michael Marczewski -- were each given suspended one-year jail terms and fined sums ranging from 100,000-200,000 zlotys (570-1,140 dollars).

Judge Olga Wydrowa refused to allow the correspondents of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE or the BBC to cover the trial.

Independent sources reported Friday that Michal Janiszewski, 32, was jailed for two years by another Warsaw court on Thursday for distributing Solidarity's clandestine weekly bulletin UNIA (UNITY). He was arrested in October.

### KURON INTERVIEWED ON OUTLOOK FOR SOLIDARITY

PM191022 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER In Swedish 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with KOR founding member Jacek Kuron by Maciej Zaremba: "We Are Sitting on a Powder Key" -- date, place not given]

[Text] It is not really true that the West's democracies cannot do anything for the people of the East. In front of me sits living proof of the international value of Western Europe's public opinion -- Jacek Kuron, whose temporary freedoms are always due to a certain extent to the protests triggered by his incarcerations.

But as recently as yesterday he was under arrest. Several Solidarity leaders, including Onyszkiewicz, who had applied for permission to arrange an independent 1 May procession were arrested as a preventive step at the beginning of May.

"It was not that bad," Kuron said, "they pretended to interrogate me and I had a book with me. From time to time the police colonel went out to make telephone calls. On one of these occasions the chief interrogator looked at his watch and said, 'I think they will probably let us go at nine.' But it is not that many people who are treated so politely."

Like everyone else I have spoken to, Jacek Kuron describes the political situation as completely deadlocked.

[Kuron] There is today no "center" in Polish politics, primarily for the reason that the government fears a political continuum, a sliding of viewpoints between those in power and opposition. For this reason they treat every attempt at mediation as opposition. Our strength is actually that there is no dividing line between the underground and civilian society. For that reason those in power have every reason to fear the "center."

But there is also another reason for the deadlock. The authorities we have today are on one point totally different from those in the time before the military coup. Despite everything, the communists in Poland previously had a weak point -- an ideological sensitivity -- not to opposition, but to workers' protests. Every major workers revolt led to the discovery of "deviations" in the party line and the leadership was changed.

It was, as it were, not in the party's ethos to shoot without embarrassment at workers. This was visible under Gieree in particular; anything you like -- they said -- but not workers' corpses. So they yielded, reversed price rises, tolerated KOR, and so on. But after that December night in 1981 this ideology ws swept away and in came naked force; things are still on this same road today.

In one way this is a good thing. The West -- and some Poles -- finally saw the true face of real socialism. But for us, for Solidarity, it is catastrophic -- those in power are no longer sensitive, they have gotten rid of their one weakness: their ideology. That is why we are standing still today -- no pressure has any effect. We could take part in rebellions, which would end you know how, or we make no progress.

The Poles have done what they could. We are de-Sovietized, we have this fantastic independent culture and this civilian society -- but we will get no further under our own steam. That is why we must wait.

[Zaremba] For what?

[Kuron] For the situation to once again make those in power sensitive in some way. At present I can see three extremely hypothetical and uncertain possibilities. The first -- that something happens in the Soviet Union so that Gorbachev says to Jaruzelski or some one else: "Listen, this is too unstable; you must do something." The second -- that some sort of factional conflict among those in power here gives the opposition new room to maneuver.

And the third, finally, that the West -- I mean Europe and the United States -- points out the danger in the explosive Polish situation and make them positions in the disarmament negotiations, the credit talks, and the discussions on technology exports in some way dependent on a compromise in Poland. That would immediately make our satraps sensitigve to domestic opinion.

But I am not saying by that that the West can solve our problems. It will never be able to do that -- that is something we have learned to live with. But it should also understand that it is unrealistic to try to achieve detente in the world without resolving the tension in Poland. People here are enormously frustrated; they can see no future, and what they are now being told is that they will have to learn to live in constant poverty.

They do not go out and demonstrate, for that serves no purpose, but they know their strength and we are preparing to act the moment they see a chance of succeeding. No one knows when this will come -- this fall or in 5 years' time. And no one knows how it will happen. But this means that we are sitting on a powder keg. If it goes off our rulers' coutermoves will sweep away everything that goes by the name detente.

Sometimes I think they are calculating on such an eventuality -- some in the hope of crushing us completely, others because they believe that after that they will be able to begin to liberalize. But I do not think that even they, and certainly not the West, are interested in the Russians' coming here, for that is what is at stake.

## BRIEFS

SCIENCE ACADEMIES PROTOCOL -- Warsaw, June 10 -- The Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) and the Swedish Academy of Sciences signed a cooperation protocol here today. The protocol, which embraces bio-chemistry and cell biology, bio-medical engineering, genetics of plants and animals, geodynamics of polar regions and other areas, was signed during a visit to Poland by a delegation of the Swedish Academy of Sciences led by its vice-president Professor Bengt Hamdahl. The Swedish delegation also held talks with their Polish colleagues and visited a number of PAN centres in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

USSR TRADE SEMINAR -- The development of border trade between the Polish and Soviet internal trade organizations -- which has already been in existence for 5 years -- was the subject of a Polish-Soviet seminar that took place today in Bialystok. The meeting was organized by the Torimex foreign trade association and the voivodship enterprise of internal trade in Bialystok. The occasion was provided by the fair being held in the town, under the name Friendship-Amity. In this year's border trade we will buy from the Soviet Union, among other things, bicycles, cooking utensils and kitchen cabinets, toys, and tinned fish. We will export apples, footwear, ready-to-wear clothes, food products, cosmetics, and small household items. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service inm Polish 1500 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

COMPUTER SUPPLIES FOR USSR -- Poland's "Metronex" Foreign Trade Company concluded today [10 June] big contracts with the Sovit "Elorg" and "Techsnab" companies. Under these agreements Polish producers of computer equipment and control-measuring devices will export to the Soviet Union next year goods worth over 167 million roubles. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU201858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- A June 20 meeting of the CC ofthe RCP Executive Political Committee, chaired by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, examined and approved a series of documents related to the country's economic and social development in the ongoing five-year plan period spanning 1986-1990, and to the further improvement of activities in that area. The documents include the programme for the attainment of the goals set by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP for the intensive growth of national economy over 1986-1990. It was shown that the programmes of measures -- set by branches, ministries, central departments and enterprises -- for improved production and work organization help boost the qualitative aspects of economic growth, the intensive development of industry, agriculture, of all branches and fields of activity, in keeping with the latest gains in science and technology, and are conducive to a more powerful mobilization of the existing resources, to a steadfast increase in effeciency, to Romania's growing participation in world economic exchanges.

In connection with the draft single national plan of socioeconomic development of Romania in the 1986-1990 five-year period -- another document debated and approved during the meeting -- it was shown that it provided for the stronger mobilization of the country's material and human resources, of the growing possibilities in the national economy, through a resolute passage to the intensive development, to the increase of efficiency in all fields of activity, to the achievement of a new higher quality of life and work in the whole people's life. As for the draft plan of development of agriculture and the food industry over 1986-1990, the Executive Political Committee assessed that it ensured the fulfillment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution, the complete capitalization of all resources of raising the vegetal and animal production to better satisfy the population's consumption needs, other needs of the national economy. Another document analyzed is the programme for the improvement of the financing and crediting of economic activities and of economic and financial norms.

As set by the Executive Political Committee, all these documents will be submitted for debate in the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP convened on June 23-24, 1986, and next in the Grand National Assembly (Romania's parliament) due on June 26.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the enforcement of the law on territorial, urban and rural planning setting measures for a better organization and systematization of all localities, the integral capitalization with utmost efficiency of built-up areas in towns and villages alike, to eliminate any form of improper use of farmland so as to make it available for the development of the agricultural production.

The results of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon were approved by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP who met on June 20. During the meeting President Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the visit paid by President Amin al-Jumayyil to Romania.

The results of the dialogue were assessed as an important contribution to the promotion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, to the further development of bilateral cooperation -- in economy, technology, science, culture -- to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

Stress was laid on the signification of the exchange of views made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Amin al-Jumayyil on current international issues, on the Mideast situation in particular.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the steadfast position, reiterated on the occasion too, by President Nicolae Ceausescu, on the ways and means to solve globally, politically, the Mideast situation and to establish a durable and just peace in that region, based on the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, through the recognition of its national rights -- including the right to self-determination and to an independent state of its own -- and the ensurance of security, independence and integrity of all states in that region.

In context, emphasis was placed on the significance of calling an international conference for peace in the Middle East, under the UN aegis, with the participation of all the countries and parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, and other states that might make a positive contribution to the resolution of the situation in the area.

The need was brought to the fore to step up efforts with a view to finding a way out of the present-day situation in Lebanon as soon as possible, for the total and immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory, for an end to any interference in that country's internal affairs, the identification of a path conducive to a braod national reconciliation of all political forces, the ensurance of the Lebanese people's unity, the strengthening of its independence and freedom.

Stress was laid on Romania's and Lebanon's resolve to boost cooperation in the world arena, pursuing a constructive resoltuion of the major problems that confront mankind, the attainment of all the peoples' ideals of peace, freedom, independence and progress.

During its June 20, 1986 meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP approved unanimously the documents endorsed at the Budapest meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the States Participant in the Warsaw Treaty, considering them to open wide prospects to the struggle for peace, disarmament and international collaboration.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu informed of the proceedings of the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty, that proceeded in Budapest over June 10-11, 1986.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated highly the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting and his contribution to working out the endorsed document, as well as the brilliant way in which the party and state head presented Romania's stance on the particularly important problems that were discussed, stressing this to be fully in harmony with the resolutions established by the 13th Congress of the RCP and to meet to the full the Romanian people's supreme aspirations after peace and progress and life in a world free of weapons and wars, in a climate of understanding and fruitful cooperation among nations.

Stress was laid on the special importance of the appeal endorsed by the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty regarding a programme for the reduction of the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The fact was considered that reducing arms, military troops and spending by 25 percent until 1990 would enable a passage to further measures so that by the year 2000 they may be diminished by at least 50 percent. This way, by diminishing the troops and conventional arms and the military spending, confidence and peaceful collaboration will be able to grow, huge material, financial and human means will be released to be used to provide economic and social progress, to improve the general welfare of all the peoples. The fact was pointed out that under the current international situation that continues to be particularly grave, everything must be done to pass to a complex approach of the issues of disarmament, to the implementation of a general disarmament programme that while focusing on the nuclear disarmament should also include measures for a reduction of the conventional arms as well as other measures conducive to a development of the disarmament process and to removing the danger of war.

The Executive Political Committee considered that implementing this set of measures asks for an activization and a most efficient use of the existing negotiating forums and particularly for an impetus to be given to a successful progress of the Stockholm conference on strengthened confidence and collaboration and on disarmament in Europe, as well as of the Vienna negotiations, in view of attaining, as soon as possible, an adequate agreement on reducing arms and military troops in central Europe. Romania is resolved to contribute actively to a progress of these conferences towards good results, being convinced that their successful conclusion would be of great importance for the disarmament and detente policy in Europe and throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the need for the socialist countries -- without neglecting the problems of their peace and security -- to concentrate to a greater extent on developing their economic collaboration, on solving with joint effort the problems posed by the progress of building the new system.

Approving entirely the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation at the Budapest meeting, the Executive Political Committee has established that an immediate passage be made to concrete measures and actions so that Romania may make its full contribution to implementing the endorsed disarmament programme, to the general efforts for halting the arms race and removing the danger of war, for strengthening collaboration and detente, understanding and peace among all the nations.

## RADU CONVEYS RCP MESSAGE TO TUNISIAN CONGRESS

AU201943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1507 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- In Tunis, during the works of the 12th Congress of the Partie Socialiste Destourien, in behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the whole Romanian people, the leaders of the Parti Socialiste Destourien, the delegates, the whole Tunisian people were conveyed a warm message of salute by the RCP representative at the congress, Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The message points to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the parties and peoples of the two countries, based on full equality, confidence and mutual esteem, which have expanded and deepened owing to the particular contribution made by fruitful meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Habib Bourguiba. The belief is expressed in the message that these relations will further develop and diversify on multiple planes, in the interests of manysided cooperation between Romania and Tunisia, of the cause of international peace, progress, understanding and cooperation.

The message reiterates the RCP's known position on the cessation of the arms race and a passage to the adoption of a complex programme of general disarmament, centered on nuclear and chemical disarmament and which should also provide for the reduction of all conventional armaments, troops and military spending.

Romania -- the message shows [as received] -- energetically condemned the Israeli air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization located in Tunisia, the American bombing of the Libyan capital and all shows of force in the world arena which encroach upon states' national sovereignty and run counter to elementary norms of the international law, considering them to have profoundly negative consequences on the situation in various zones and the world over. Romania's firm stand is also reiterated on the cessation of any conflicts and the settlement of all interstate litigious issues only by peaceful means, by negotiations. In this respect, the RCP and Romanian state are for a global solution, which should lead to a durable peace in the Middle East, on the basis of the observance of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including its right to independent statehood, of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, to ensure the independence and sovereignty of all states in the zone.

The RCP, the message also shows, is resolved to actively militate in future too for the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity with communist and worker parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with all progressive forces, on the basis of the principles of full equality, of each party's right to work out its own revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the conditions it works in, thus contributing to the cause of freedom, independence, democracy, social progress, peace and understanding among nations.

## Meets Tunisian Party Officials

AU221550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis AGERPRES 22/6/1986 -- Constantin Radu, CC of the RCP secretary, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the 12th Congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien (PSD) of Tunisia, met with Mohamed Mzali, PSD secretary-general, Tunisian prime minister, with Hedi Baccouche, PSD director, and Mohamed Sayah, member of the PSD Political Bureau, construction minister.

During the interviews questions were approached relating to the development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Parti Socialiste Destourien, as well as aspects of economic and commercial collaboration between Romanian and Tunisia, in the spirit of the decisions made at top level.

## Talks With Bourguiba

AU211724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1986 -- Habib Bourguiba, chairman of the Parti Socialiste Destourien of Tunisia, president of the Republic of Tunisia, received Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party at the 12th Congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien. On the occasion the Tunisian leader was handed over a message on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania. At the same time a warm friendly salute was conveyed, alongside wishes of success and prosperity to the Tunisian people.

Warmly thanking for the wishes addressed to him, President Gabib Bourguiba asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial friendly salute and wishes of good health and new successes in his activity as well as prosperity and progress to the Romanian people.

## CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU190911 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee genral secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin.

Esteemed Comrade Honecker: I take special pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and wishes for much good health and happiness on your relection to the high office of chairman of the GDR State Council.

In stressing with satisfaction the fruitful and constantly upward evolution of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will strengthen and develop even more in the spirit of our meetings and agreements concluded and to the benefit of our two peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

Dear Comrade Honecker, I wish you increasingly greater successes in your activity aimed at building the developed socialist society in the GDR.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

## Dascalescu Greets Stoph

AU190908 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist of Republic of Romania sent a cable to Comrade Wille Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of his reelection to this office and conveys him sincere congratulations and wishes for new successes in his overall activity. The belief that, the governments of the two countries will cooperate more closely to expand and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, in accordance with the understandings reached at summit level, is expressed in the cable.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON BUDAPEST PROPOSALS

AU191854 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 86 p 2

[Aleksandar Nenadovic commentary "New Proposals From the East"]

[Excerpt] If arms reduction were in proportion to the proposals that are offered in that respect, Europe would be able to sleep more peacefully. There would have to be fewer arms and armies. Unfortunately, things sometimes look exactly the opposite: The more proposals to rein in and reduce military force, the stronger military machines are, particularly here in Europe. Must this remain so? It seems that one can discern some encouragement recently, especially after the Chernobyl nuclear nightmare. If nothing else, there is more desire to move from the stalemate in the debates on armament. It is about time.

The latest Warsaw Pact offer that was announced at the end of the Budapest summit as a firmly coordinated step of all members of the Eastern military alliance is obviously meant to spur new efforts. It seems to have two equally important aims.

The first aim is, to put it one way, political-psychological. It was directed toward the broader, European and world public, but also to partners in Western governments and political leaderships -- possibly particularly to those who remained sceptical toward the Soviet so-called global strategy. One wanted to let them know that despite the prolonged scrapes in American-Soviet relations and even unpleasant uncertainties in preparing the second summit meeting, there is no deviating from the foreign political line imprinted by Mikhail Gorbachev as the Soviet party and political helmsman.

The meaning of the message reissued through Budapest could therefore be summed up as follows: Instead of a military confrontation which keeps up and imposes unbearably high economic and other burdens, one searches for ways to a gradual, even if limited, harmonization and for an expansion of diplomatic communications which will make it easier to combat the inheritied mistrust and a stabilization of the international position of the East.

In other words, one has reached the firm conclusion that it is only in this way, through taking up and maintaining a political negotiating initiative that the warmongering currents, especially strong in Washington, can be combatted more successfully; they are the currents that doggedly strive to impose economic exhaustion through an acceleration and expansion of the arms race and to extort radical political concessions unacceptable to Moscow. At the same time, by opposing confrontation in this way in the name of a common future, one should also forge a parallel, economic path to the developed Western economy, to a greater trade which makes possible an approach to the most modern technology.

It is supposed that these long-term goals rule out any hesitation, regardless of the fate of any particular negotiating initiative. The primacy of the internal development imposes the persistence in searching for external relaxation; the modernization of the labor intensive, low productivity Soviet economy bears no delay. The future external stability both in their own Eastern alliance and as regards the Western rivals depends most on what the growth of the Soviet economy will be.

The initial Western reaction is more polite according to the protocol than it is politically binding. But it is not exclusively negative. It was even said in Brussels that the message from the Budapest summit is "a constructive step to arms control."

This is unusual praise. At the same time, "a serious study" was announced, with somewhat less loud apprehension about the motives of the Eastern allies, which perhaps is not just a tactical change. Will serious negotiations being after all on the control and reduction of armaments in Europe and in other places?

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOSCOW STATEMENT HAILED

LD221553 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1428 GMT 22 Jun 86

[By Branko Stosic]

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- The 1956 Moscow Statement establishing relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) after ties between the two countries were severed following the adoption of the 1948 Cominform resolution -- is one of the two documents which have proved fundamentally important for a steady development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The other document -- the Belgrade Declaration signed a year earlier, on June 2, 1955 to be exact -- had proclaimed the principles which the two governments would respect both in their mutual relations and relations with third states.

The principles defined in the Belgrade Declaration -- sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in internal affairs -- were extended to inter-party relations under the Moscow Statement.

On the 30th anniversary of the Belgrade Declaration last year, both Belgrade and Moscow had characterized the document as of historical significance, the same being true of the Moscow Statement.

The Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement exceed in importance the framework of bilateral relations, having in the past thirty years decided not only Yugoslav-Soviet relations, but also the stance of the other Eastern European socialist countries towards Yugoslavia, and having fundamentally influenced the development of relations within the international communist movement.

Twenty years after the signing of the Moscow Statement, the main principles defined in the document were adopted at the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of Europe as the basis of inter-party relations and cooperation.

Respect for the principles defined in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Stement and the mutual acknowledgement of the position defining the two countries' different social systems and different paths of socialist development as strictly their own internal affairs have made possible a continued upturn in Yugoslav-Soviet state and party relations, regardless of differences deriving from the two countries' different international positions and different paths of internal development.

REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REPORTS

AU191332 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian of 10 and 13 June, both on page 4, and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 10 June on page 7 carry a number of reports on the performance of some republican and provincial economies.

The first BORBA report, of 650 words, is from an expanded session of the Montenegrin Presidency discussing the industrial production of the republic in the first 4 months of this year and concluding that "although the industrial production of the republic was greater by 9.7 percent than the production in the same period of last year, the financial situation of the republic is still very unfavorable". It also stated that exports in the first 4 months were smaller by 0.1 percent than those of the corresponding period of the previous year, while imports from the hard currency markets at the same time rose by 1.5 percent.

The second BORBA report on 10 June is a 700-word TANJUG report on the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC discussing losses occurring in the province in the first quarter of this year. It was stated that the losses incurred by the Vojvodina economy in the first 3 months of this year amounted to almost 50 billion dinars, which is 14 billion dinars more than the losses during the whole of the last year.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 June carries a 300-word report on the performance of the Serbian economy in the first 4 months of this year. According to the figures presented to the delegates of the Serbian Assembly, the production in the first 4 months of this year was greater by 7.9 percent than production in the same period last year, while exports rose by 6.6 percent.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 June carries a 800-word report on the Montenegrin Executive Council discussing economic performance of the republic in the first 3 months of this year. According to the report, the production in the republic in the first 3 months of this year was greater by 11 percent than that of the same period last year. The losses in this period amounted to 12,019 million dinars, which is 119 percent more than in the same period last year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LIBYA'S MANSUR

Received by Mikulic

LD201813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade today received Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In the talks, which were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, they exchanged views on the further improvement of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Libya.

They confirmed their readiness to continue the dialogue and successful cooperation between the two countries, as well as to open new ways in developing their economic relations.

## More Talks With Dizdarevic

LD201734 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG) -- The endeavours of Yugoslavia and Libya to ensure the success of the forthcoming Eighth Nonaligned Summit was one of the main topics of talks held by Yugoslav foreign secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his Libyan counterpart Kamel Hasan Mansur here today. They pointed out the importance of their countries' contribution to the Nonaligned Movement's effectiveness in resolving international problems and international economic issues.

Dizdarevic and Mansur especially discussed the situation in the Mediterranean and pointed to the necessity for the countries of the region to join in the efforts aimed at [word indistinct] the current complex situation. They stressed the necessity of further activity of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries in giving their contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the region.

Dizdarevic and Mansur assessed Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation as successful and underlined interest in its further promotion.

The Libyan side expressed readiness for further expansion of economic relations with Yugoslavia and underscored the very successful performance of Yugoslav enterprises working on projects in Libya. Yugoslavia and Libya expressed readiness to invest further [word indistinct] aimed at promoting ties and economic cooperation at a higher level in the situation of aggravated international relations and economic difficulties facing both countries.

## Luncheon Toasts

LD202315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, hosted a luncheon in the Palace of the Federatio in Novi Beograd today in honor of Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During the luncheon, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, both the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

Having once again wished the Libyan foreign minister a pleasant stay in our country Raif Dizdarevic said that the time in which this visit is taking place is very important, and this makes the Yugoslav-Libyan exchange of views on the state of relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries all the more significant.

Having stressed that at the time when the Libyan Jamahiriyah was in a difficult situation, Yugoslavia rendered full support in its efforts to resist the pressure, and threats of U.S. aggression, Raif Dizdarevic recalled that similar support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah was provided also from the Nonaligned Movement and from the United Nations as well.

In providing support for the preservation of the independent and nonaligned Libyan Jamahiriyah Yugoslavia also defended the principles on which its own freedom and independence rested, Dizdarevic stressed.

Continuing his toast the federal secretary spoke of the support which the Libyan Jamahiriyah has received from the entire Nonaligned Movement. In Dizdarevic's view this was an example of solidarity and unity in denouncing an aggressive act on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Dizdarevic also stressed that during the exchange of views during the meeting last night and during the talks this morning a great deal has been said about the activities of the Nonaligned Movement to which both countries are bound with ties of crucial significance. For this reason Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah want the Nonaligned Movement to become even stronger, more efficient and an even broader mainstay for everyone. The preparations for the Eighth Harare summit should move in this direction because this is the wish of the two countries, of all members of the movement, and of other countries in the world.

Ending his toast Raif Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah had for years been developing very useful and meaningful cooperation. The present international situation is the evidence -- said the federal secretary -- that we must go on developing, expanding and consolidating this cooperation both on the political and on the economic plane.

Having expressed his personal satisfaction for having been given an opportunity to visit Yugoslavia Libyan Foreign Minister Hasan Mansur said that the world today faces a difficult situation and that this very fact imposes the need for readinesss and sacrifices.

In this connection he recalled the resolve of the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and their readiness to make sacrifices; this was manifest at the time when that country was facing U.S. aggression.

Hasan Mansur then said that the Libyan Jamajiriyah in those very difficult moments took note, and it was a very pleasant to do so, of the solidarity expressed by all the members of the Nonaligned Movement regarding the support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah. That was a pleasant feeling, stressed the Libyan foreign minister. He went on to point out that the world today lives in a time when any small nonaligned country can at any time become a victim of aggression by the great powers.

The secretary for foreign affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Hasan Mansur, then said that the time has come to think about ways of preventing aggression which can be launched at any time by any country.

I can say that during 1 day's stay here alone and during all the meetings I have had, I confirmed my knowledge that Yugoslavia unswervingly believes in the well-known principles of nonalignment and that she is sincerely searching for realistic solutions for the problems confronting the world.

"My visit to and the talks I have had in Belgrade will not be merely a contribution to the consolidation of our friendship and cooperation but will also provide an example how the nonaligned countries can and should cooperate and operate."

MAMULA RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

LD191819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, who headed a military delegation of the Yugoslav Armed Forces on an official and friendly visit to the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned to Belgrade today.

At Batajnica Airport Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were met by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; Vice Admiral Sveto Letica; and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia.

During their stay in the friendly, socialist and neighboring country Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were received by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, where in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the area of inter-army relations, as well as on some aspects of the international situation. Both sides agreed that Yugoslav-Romanian inter-army cooperation is developing successfully, but they also pointed out directions for its further improvement, particularly in the area of the military-economic complex, as appropriate for good political relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries. Admiral Mamula and his host, Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, discussed in particular questions concerning cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and Romania. The delegation of the Yugoslavia Armed Forces, headed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, also visited some units and institutions of the Romanian Armed Forces and attended a military exercise.

CANADI-LED MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

LD091014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0926 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav People's Army chief of General Staff, Lt. Gen. Zorko Canadi today left on a friendly and working visit to the Soviet Armed Forces, at the head of a Yugoslav military delegation.

During the stay in the friendly socialist country, General Canadi will confer with his host, Soviet Armed Forces chief of General Staff, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev and other ranking military officials on a further development of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two countries.

SUKRIJA RECEIVES SHAOFEN-LED PRC DELEGATION

LD201246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2259 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of Jiangzi Provincial Committee of the Chinese CP, headed by Wan Shaofen, member of the Chinese CP Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Committee.

The delegation is staying in our country at the invitation of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, on the basis of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party. At the meeting reference was made to the further development of relations between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party, as well as between Yugoslavia and China. The talks were also attended by Trajan Petrovski, executive secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Xie Li, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Yugoslavia.

PRISTINA LC COMMITTEE MEETS ON CITIZENS' MARCH

LD210745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2152 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee was held this evening, at which the political-security situation in the municipality, following today's attempt by a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenengrin nationality to set off for Belgrade, was reviewed.

What happened was that early this morning several hundred local people from Batuse, Bresje, Kosovo Polje and other nearby villages as well as several places in the municipality of Klina set off, initially, in their cars, and tractor-drawn trailers with the intention of reaching Belgrade. Once there, they expressed their dissatisfaction at the slowness in solving the problems that are being created for them by Albanian nationalists and irrendentists. These intentions were stimulated by deliberate rumors which, in the last few days, have been spread by individuals and destructive groups in Kosovo on "the organized movement of citizens of Serbian and Motenegrin nationality" toward Belgrade.

In agreement with the highest federal, republican and provincial organs, these intentions, which are the consequence of the manipulation of people as well, were foiled by political activity and with the assistance of the security organs.

However, several hundred citizens nevertheless came on foot and gathered in Kosovo Polje this morning and attempted to push though toward Pristina, but at the exit to this settlement near the town they were stopped. Municipal, provincial, and republican officials, including Azem Vlasi, the president of the Kosovo LC Municipal Committee, Veljko Markovic, a member of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency, and Petar Gracanin, a member of the Serbain LC Central Committee Presidium, talked with them for a long time and managed to persuade them not to take the road, they had said they would take.

After standing around for a long time on the outskirts of Kosovo Polje, this group of several hundred people returned home peacefully at about 1300. Public order and peace was not undermined in the process.

At today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, which, in any case, was due to have met, consideration was given to these events, instead of the previously announced agenda. It was concluded, in a communique from the session stressed, that ideopolitical activity to foil every attemp to destabilize the political-security situation in the province and beyond should continue to be intensified in all areas.

At this evening's session of the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, a more complete political assessment was given of today's events in Kosovo Polje, concerning which, according to reports, there will be an official announcement tomorrow.

## More on March

LD211551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- As its expanded session last night, presided over by Dr Ragip Haljilji, the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee considered the current political-security situation in Kosovo Polje, Batuse, Bresje and other villages in the municipality from which several hundred inhabitants gathered yesterday with the intention of making an organized journey to Belgrade.

The Presidium assessed, according to the statement from the session, that despite the activities and exceptional efforts being made by organized socialist forces to resolve the numerous problems, and the results achieved, these citizens were taken in by the persistent propaganda and disinformation of various groups and individuals.

The statement from the session in which Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Bajram Gasi, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; and Djumret Selmani, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium took part, goes on to say:

"The Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee has for some time been pointing out and saying that certain destructive and nationalistic circles in Kosovo and outside Kosovo are operating with hostile intentions and are conducting propaganda with the aim of encouraging a number of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and in particular from the Pristina municipality, to set off en masse on an organized demonstration to Belgrade. These forces have been acting for some time against our system, and are abusing the situation in Kosovo, especially the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province for their own nationalistic ends.

The Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium has in the last few days carried out intensive political activity with the aim to explain to the citizens such intentions of specific destructive forces.

The municipal organs and socio-political organizations in Pristina have for some time now been working on resolving the numerous problems correctly pointed out by citizens. Some important results have already been achieved in this respect and there is full unity, readiness and resolve to persist in the action for the stabilization of the situation. In such a situation in shortly before the 13th LCY Congress, nationalist circles, which incite the citizens to similar kinds of excessive behavior, are trying to destabilize the situation in our society, to prevent the action of the organized socialist forces aimed at resolving realistic problems, and to maintain the climate of political tension.

The attempt by these forces to organize a mass departure for Belgrade and instigate excesses was not a successful one. The vast majority of citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality oppose and disapprove of such behavior and give full support to the efforts of the organized socialist forces aimed at overcoming the problems and difficulties and carrying out established tasks for the stabilization of the situation and the creation of complete security for the citizens and their life in peace, brotherhood, unity and equality.

Residents these places and citizens do not approve of excessive behavior, particualrly after numerous talks and agreement were organized by all the organs and structures at all levels with the aim of resolving concrete problems at a time when maximum effort is being exerted to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Such excessive behavior can only further exacerbate the situation as well as effecting the further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The Presidium notes that the invitation by such forces of the Serbs and Montenegrins to a demonstrative departure or mobilization in order to carry out excesses also means an invitation to emigrate. Objectively speaking, this works to the advantage of irredentists who have this particular desire and who favor the further destablization of the situation and the deepening of the crisis.

The Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium expresses its readiness and resolve to undertake effective measures against the organizers of the action and will exert efforts in order to inform the citizens in a correct way on all the events and prevent them being manipulated. Also, the Presidium expects that other environments outside Kosovo will take the necessary measures against those hostile and nationalist groups and individuals who in a joint and organized manner instigate destructive action premeditating broader aims aginast our system of socialist self-management and LCY policy.

The Pristina LC organization and other socio-political organs and organizations will continue their intensive ideo-political activity aimed at resolving the problems and difficulties and realizing the ideo-political differentiation, suppressing anti-socialist tendencies, eliminating the causes and consequences of the process of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins and supressing Albanian and other forms of nationalism.

The LC will exert special efforts in order to realize and develop brotherhood and unity, expand self-management and implement the measures and goals established by the SFRY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and also the stands and conclusions of the Presidiums of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee," today's statement says.

GRACANIN SPEAKS OF KOSOVO AT VALJEVO MEETING

AU221515 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The 45th anniversary of the formation of the Valjevo National-Liberaton Partisan Detachment was festively marked at Tito Square in Valjevo. Petar Gracanin, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, spoke at the celebrations.

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Gracanin said that we continue to face a seriously distrubed socioeconomic situation, and especially undermined relations among nationalaities. In the future, Gracanina stressed, our every step, conclusion, and position will be measured by its concrete results, and every question asked will be measured by the answer provided. It is our obligaiton that we return the trust among the nationalities in Kosovo and strengthen it, and we should do it not through petty corrections but through major moves. Above all we must return self-confidence to the Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as other peoples and nationalities, and their feeling of security and the possibility of a common like in Kosovo. We must stop emigration with all the political, economic, and administrative means available.

The counterrevolutionary activities of Albanian nationalism and separatism, and the protagonists of the Serbian nationalism and of all other forms of nationalism must be suppressed, and we must remove from self-managing and state organs all those who behave bureaucratically and illegally. Every man in Kosovo, in Serbia, and in Yugoslavia, regardless of his national affiliation, must enjoy all his freedoms and rights and must have his security and equality guaranteed. There is no socialism and no equal democratic relations among nationalities, and no brotherhood and unity without, Petar Gracanin said at the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the formation of the Valjevo Partisan Detachment.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

AU222048 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report on the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 Jun -- The first, more informative than analytic assessment of the activity of LC organs, organizations, and members in preparing and carrying out delegate elections reads as follows: Through its activity, the LC has contributed to the important step that was made in the democratization of elections, especially at the level of nomination of candidates, which is also confirmed by the mass participation of working people and citizens in the elections.

However, this "step," although it should not be undervalued, does not fully satisfy anyone, especially not members of the LC, their organizations, and leaderships.

Apart from passiveness and the action conducted in a limited way, there was also an "objective" difficulty which much incited improvisations, formalism, and inefficiency. The problem lay in the fact that preparations for delegate elections and elections themselves coincide with elections in sociopolitical organizations and with preparations for those organizations' congresses. Citizens "had enough of" too many "actions," and communists and other activities were overloaded and pressed for time.

Besides, LC membership and organizations have not been sufficiently active and resolute in political and democratic confrontation with various deformations, occurrences of ideological pluralism, unacceptable views and demands, etc.

Some negative consequences and deformations have also been registered in connection with open lists [containing more candidates than are to be elected]. Almost as a rule, the candidates at the end of the list were not elected, something which disturbed the established structure of candidates. It happened in some cases that delegates with names that do not sound Slovene were not elected or received the least votes.

The shortcomings and imperfections in the election procedure were used by some people as evidence that not only the election system, but the entire political system are undemocratic, and the communists did not oppose with sufficient resolution and arguments such "propagandists" or the demands for a return to political representation.

In the assessment of Dr Ciril Ribicic, the election practice rejected many a priori and negativists approaches which were characteristic for the period and during the nomination procedure.

The approach which negate the possibility of a democratization of the nomination and election processes while the leading role of the LC is preserved have been rejected; these approaches threat the elections as a means of manipulation of the working masses by the leading bureaucratic-statist structure. The same applies to the demoralizing predictions that participation will be meager, that it will be impossible to get the agreement of the candidates proposed for the numerous delegate functions, and that this year's election spring will be boring, uninteresting, and without conflict.

To Joze Smole's remark that some people think that the LC should not publicly fight for the candidates who fulfill the criteria and enjoy the LC confidence, calling this pressure and "interference," chairman Milan Kucan replied that there can be no dilemma here, but the question arises how and in which way the LC should do it. Kucan believes that the key question is whether people have enough opportunity to effectively influence specific cadre solutions; many signs show that they do not, or rather that the higher the level of cadres, the lower the influence, which does not apply to the cadre policy alone but to other questions. A shortage of democracy at the basic levels cannot be made good by democracy at higher levels, where many things should be further democratized, too.

SLOVENE SAWP ON SECURITY, PEACE, ECOLOGY GROUPS

AU212048 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 86 p 5

["J.P." report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 10 Jun -- The assessment of the political security situation in the republic, made at a session of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia, ranges between the statement that it is deteriorating despite certain positive indicators (the general crime rate is holding steady, a mild decrease of political crimes, and a reduction of juvenile delinquency) and the statement that the security situation is complicated and that in some sectors it is even aggravating.

It was judged as a particularly positive fact that despite the crisis situation, democratization in society is getting deeper, and one should exert onself even more and with more determination.

This statement and orientation are essential because of the increasingly numerous cases of some delicate problems and questions being resolved outside the system, as it is said; among other things, this is a consequence of the shortcomings in the functioning of the political systems' institutions as well as of the opportunist behavior of the responsible officials and organs in such situations. Almost as a rule, solutions are found quickly to demands made by some groups of workers, and lately even of students, during so-called work stoppages, forced meetings, and boycotts.

As several participants at the session (Miha Ravnik, Andrej Marinc, Zoran Polic, and others) pointed out, it is necessary in all such cases not only to determine and to eliminate the causes and occasions, but also to increase responsibility fully, so as to include cadre changes.

According to Slavko Sorsak, president of the Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the activities of ecological groups express a justified care and concern for the quality of life today and tomorrow, and they constitute one of the new and topical forms of young people's activities.

This is good, but it causes concern that these groups or parts of them sometimes take over the content and methods of similar movements in the West, attempt to transplant them uncritically to our region, and politicises the ecological problems outside the SAWP and sometimes even outside the institutions of the political system. A similar thing is happening with the peace movements which may constitute an element in democratizing our system and expanding the pluralism of interests, but they may do it only under the condition that they respect the democratically adopted norms of political and social activities. In this light one should oppose abuses of democracy and all attempts to offer, under the cloak of peace movements, ideas that cannot be accepted uncritically. However, the leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations must frequently react to such unacceptable occurrences and conduct with delay, and in a blanket and forum-like manner.

PETITIONS SIGNED AGAINST NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

LD191536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Yugoslav Public Opposes Nuclear Power Plants" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the past couple of months the SFRY Presidency, the Yugoslav Assembly, and the Federal Executive Council have received over 30 petitions with several thousand signatures, asking that these bodies prevent the construction of nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia and suggesting that a national referendum should be held on this issue. According to the Commission for Petitions and Complaints of the SFRY Assembly, such petitions were received even before the Chernobyl disaster.

Petitions are mostly sent by young people who write that they have enough problems with unemployment and debts and that they do not want a new Hiroshima. Among older petitioners there are mostly engineers and scientific and research workers.

At a session held today members of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints judged as justified the demand to democratize the discussion on nuclear power plants in the country and not to underestimate anybody's opinion, and to give support to the demand that our country should orientate itself to the maximum toward using available energy resources.

BORDER COOPERATION RALLY WITH BULGARIA

AU201617 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 86 p 5

["S.S." Report]

[Text] Dimitrovgrad, 15 June -- As a part of the border cooperation program between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the 25th rally of the people from the border communes of the two countries was held in Dimitrovgrad today. Apart from several thousands citizens, the rally was also attended by the representatives of sociopolitical and work organizations from Yugoslav and Bulgaria.

At the opening of the rally it was pointed out that this jubilee meeting symbolizes friendship and acquaintances and that it is therefore rightly called the peace meeting. A rich cultural program was held during the rally in the Dimitrovgrad sports center in which members of the Mika Mitrovic Cultural Group from the Belgrade faculty of medicine also took part.

The next border rally planned for this region will be held on 13 July in Donji Krivodol in the SFRY.

ECONOMIC MISSION TO IRAQ HOLDS SESSION

LD211851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's annual assembly of the joint Yugoslav economic mission in Iraq it was stressed that among the developing countries Iraq was one of the most important economic partners of Yugoslavia.

At the assembly held in Baghdad, our correspondent reports, a decision was passed on the transformation of this mission into a mission of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. It was also noted that the volume of economic cooperation had been reduced last year and at the beginning of this one. This was brought about by a reduction in investment projects in Iraq. One of the problems mentioned was Iraq's postponing payment for some projects, but the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries was said to have already adopted [word indistinct] for the resolving of this problem.

CONSULATE GENERAL IN STUTTGART ATTACKED

LD221546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn, 22 June (TANJUG) -- A terrorist attack was carried out on the SFRY Consulate General in Stuttgart at about 1:00 an last night [2300 GMT 21 June]. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown into the consulate building.

Owing to the quick and calm reactions of a house-attendant as well as a speedy intervention of the police and firemen, who arrived on the scene in under 5 minutes, the resulting fire was limited and major material damage was prevented.

It is not yet known who committed this malicious act. The police are still looking for the culprits, who obviously should be searched for in the ranks of the anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigres who have recently been making threats against Yugoslav missions and citizens in the FRG.